



Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

## SECTOR 2 — CHART INFORMATION

## SECTOR 2

### SOUTHEAST COAST OF NOVA SCOTIA—CAPE SABLE TO PENNANT POINT

**Plan.**—This sector describes the SE coast of Nova Scotia from Cape Sable, the W entrance point of Barrington Bay, to Pennant Point, the W entrance point of Sambro Harbour. The arrangement of the sector is from SW to NE.

**Note.**—See paragraphs 3.46 and 3.47 for a description of the Nova Scotia Banks.

#### General Remarks

**Winds—Weather.**—In consequence of the frequency with which depressions pass near to or across Nova Scotia, winds are variable. At sea, in autumn and winter, they blow considerably more often from about W and NW than from other directions; in spring and summer they blow more often from the SW quadrant than from any other.

In winter, fog and low visibility occur at sea on 2 to 4 days a month, but during the summer it is frequent and often persistent. Periods of 10 to 14 days a month occur in May to August, and from 5 to 10 days in April and September. It is usually sea fog associated with S winds blowing over the cold water that lies between the coast and the Gulf Stream. Low visibility is likely to improve until the wind veers to the W or NW, unless the ship is proceeding toward the Gulf Stream where warmer water and better visibility will be found.

**Ice.**—The area from Cape Sable to Halifax is ice-free all year except for new and young ice which forms in bays and inlets during cold spells of January and February. This ice soon melts if it is carried out to sea by wind and tidal current, and it never hinders navigation. Local tugs or government ice-breakers are used to open some of the harbors after ice has formed or to maintain a passage into port despite the weather conditions.

**Tides—Currents.**—The offshore current along the SE coast of Nova Scotia generally sets SW, but it is more or less influenced by the weak and irregular tidal currents, and also by the wind.

#### Barrington Bay

**2.1** The coast between Cape Sable, the SW extremity of Nova Scotia, and Baccaro Point, about 7.5 miles NE, recedes to form Barrington Bay.

**Baccaro Point** (43°27'N., 65°28'W.) is marked by a light shown from a white tower, 12m high. Two radio towers, marked by red obstruction lights, lie about 0.1 mile N of the lighthouse; two domes are conspicuous about 90m farther N. Baccaro Point is reported to be a good radar target at 16 miles, and to be identifiable with the charted feature from the shape and character of the echo at 10 miles under normal conditions.

Bantam Rocks, awash and over which the sea nearly always breaks, lie near the outer edge of a bank, with depths of less than 11m extending about 1.5 miles SSW of Baccaro Point. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 0.5 mile SW of the rocks.

**Off-lying Danger.**—Brazil Rock, with a depth of 2.1m, lies about 5.5 miles S of Baccaro Point. The sea breaks heavily over the rock in bad weather, but in good weather it is only marked by a tide rip. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 0.5 mile S of the rock, and about 8 miles ESE of Cape Sable.

**Barrington Bay** (43°28'N., 65°32'W.) is sheltered W by Cape Sable Island. Donald Head, 4.6m high, lies about 3.5 miles NNE of Cape Sable, on the E side of Cape Sable Island. A government wharf, on the N side of the head, is 122m long, with a depth of 2.7m at the outer end. Close to the W, there is a fish plant with a small wharf. A light is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater. A fog signal is sounded from a tower situated about 0.2 mile S of the light.

White Knoll Ledge, with a depth of 1.8m, lies about 1.3 miles SSE of Donald Head and breaks only with heavy seas. A rocky shoal, with a depth of 1.2m, lies about 0.4 mile NW of the ledge. Donald Shoal, with a least depth of 3m, lies about 1 mile NNE of White Knoll Ledge.

**Bulls Head** (43°28'N., 65°34'W.) lies about 1.5 miles NE of Donald Head. Stony Island, 2.1m high, lies about 0.2 mile SE of Bulls Head, to which it is joined by a stony bank which dries. Stony Island Shoal, with a least depth of 5.2m, lies about 1.5 miles SE of Little Stony Island.

Congress Shoal, with a least depth of 3.3m, lies about 0.7 mile E of Bulls Head. A lighted buoy is moored about 0.2 mile ENE of the shoal.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal rise at Barrington Passage is 2.6m at MHWS, and 2.3m at MHWN.

Strong NW winds lower and SE winds raise the level of water without much effect on the times of the tides in Barrington Bay.

The W tidal current flows strongly past Baccaro Point and over Bantam Rocks, and then towards Stony Island where it divides. The N branch sets N toward the head of Barrington Bay, while the S branch sets to the S along the SE coast of Cape Sable Island towards the cape.

The village of **Barrington Passage** (43°32'N., 65°36'W.) (World Port Index No. 6440) lies about 1 mile N of North East Point, the N extremity of Cape Sable Island. A buoyed channel leads to the settlement N of Cripple Creek, 1.5 miles N of Little Stoney Island.

**Anchorage.**—Mariners with local knowledge may find temporary anchorage for small vessels in about 5.5m, about 1.3 miles ENE of North East Point; however, gales from the S and SE send in a heavy sea.

Local knowledge is necessary for vessels proceeding to the anchorage.

#### Port La Tour

**2.2 Port La Tour** (43°28'N., 65°26'W.), entered between Baccaro Point and Green Point, about 3 miles NE, is open S and obstructed towards its head by shoals, islets, and rocks. The harbour is only available for small vessels with local

knowledge which may find anchorage in depths of about 5.5m, E of Johns Island, which is 3 miles N of the entrance.

**Depths—Limitations.**—At Port La Tour Village, about 3 miles N of Baccaro Point, there is a public pier, 32m long, depth 2.1m at outer end, extending from near the outer end of the W side of a breakwater. The breakwater was extended NW recently and is about 200m long.

At Upper Port La Tour Village there are two L-shaped public moles of 99m and 122m in length. The E mole has an outer end 46m long with a depth of 2.1m along the inside face, and the W mole has an outer end 23m long with a depth of 1.8m alongside. The moles enclose a small basin.

**Aspect.**—The following are useful marks: Port La Tour Light (framework tower, 4m high) exhibited on breakwater head. Upper Port La Tour Light (framework tower on base, 6m high) on the head opposite E mole.

**Anchorage.**—With local knowledge anchorage can be found N of **Ram Island** (43°31'N., 65°26'W.) in depths of 4 to 6m.

Blanche Island, 4m high, lies with its S extremity about 1 mile SE of Green Point. A drying spit connects the N end of the island to the peninsula NE of Green Point.

Baccaro Outer Ledge (Outer Rock), with a depth of 4.2m, lies nearly 1.5 miles ESE of Baccaro Point. There is a 4.8m patch 0.25 mile NNE of the ledge, and a 5.5m patch lying about 0.2 mile SW of the ledge.

South Ledge, a group of rocks, extends to about 1.5 miles E of Baccaro Point. Stone Horse, with a depth of 1.3m and buoyed, lies near the outer edge of this group.

Taylor's Rock, 3m high, about 1.5 miles NE of Baccaro Point, is located near the NE edge of North Ledge.

Page Island, 7.9m high, lies nearly 2.8 miles NNE of Baccaro Point, and is joined to the mainland W by islets, ledges, and shoals. Whale Back, a rock above-water and marked by a light, lies about 183m E of the island. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.4 mile ESE of the island.

## Negro Harbour Approach

**2.3** The approach to Negro Harbour lies between Green Point and **East Point** (43°32'N., 65°21'W.), 9.1m high, about 4.5 miles NE. Cape Negro Island, in two parts, joined by a narrow shingle neck, divides the entrance into two channels, West Entrance and East Entrance. Cape Negro Island Light is shown from the SE end of the island.

**2.4 West Entrance.**—Blanche Island, previously described, lies SE of Green Point. The Salvages, a group of rocks, the highest of which is 3m, lies near the E edge of a bank on which there are many rocks above and below-water which extends about 2 miles E of Green Point. **The Salvages Light** (43°28'N., 65°23'W.) is shown from a white rectangular building, 16m high, with a dwelling attached on the highest rock of the group, in the S part of The Salvages. Northeast Rock, awash, about 1.5 miles NNE of the light, is the NE of the group. Other drying rocks lie between The Salvages and Northeast Rock. Shag Rock, 1.8m high, lies about 1 mile WSW of Northeast Rock.

**Cape Roseway Light** (43°38'N., 65°16'W.) (white, 8-sided tower, 15m high), bearing 026° and open SE of Cape Negro,

the SE extremity of Cape Negro Island, leads SE of The Salvages.



Cape Roseway Light

Triangle Rocks, lying in the West Entrance, are a group of rocks, one of which dries 0.9m. Mackerel Rock, 0.6m high, lies close off the S end of the N part of Cape Negro Island.

Navigation of West Entrance should not be attempted without local knowledge.

**2.5 East Entrance.**—Gray Rocks, the highest of which is 2.7m high, lie near the outer end of a bank, with depths of less than 3.7m, extending about 0.7 mile SE from East Point. Foul ground, with drying rocks, extends about 0.5 mile S of East Point.

Budget Rock, with a depth of 0.9m, lies 0.5 mile S of East Point and is joined to Cape Negro Island by a bank, with depths of 6.7m and less. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.1 mile ENE of the rock. There are depths of 10.3m N of Budget Rock.

A 4.5m patch lies about 0.4 mile NE of the NW extremity of Cape Negro Island.

The Nubble (NW Spit), composed of shingle and several drying rocks, extends about 0.5 mile WNW from the N point of Cape Negro Island. A lighted buoy is moored off the W extremity of the spit.

**2.6 Northeast Harbour** (43°33'N., 65°22'W.), entered between East Point and John Point, about 2 miles WNW, is shallow and obstructed by rocks and shoals. Apple Island, nearly 1 mile NW of East Point and 0.5 mile offshore, is joined to the mainland by a gravel bar. A breach in the bar, opened by storm action, was closed by a timber structure, 183m in length. Grog Rock, which dries 0.3m, lies about 0.2 mile S of Apple Island. Bartletts Ledge, which dries 1.5m, lies about 0.8 mile W of John Point.

At the village of **Ingomar** (43°34'N., 65°22'W.), about 1 mile N of Apple Island, there is an L-shaped government wharf, 80m long, with an outer end 61m long, having depths of 2.1 to 3.4m alongside. A light is shown from a mast on the outer end of the breakwater, situated close to the wharf. A fish plant is situated near the approach road to the wharf.

**Caution.**—A submarine power cable is laid across East Entrance, from the cove on the N side of Cape Negro Island to Northeast Harbour, passing W and N of Apple Island. Mariners are cautioned not to anchor in the vicinity.

## Negro Harbour

**2.7 Negro Harbour** (43°33'N., 65°25'W.), entered between John Point and **Purgatory Point** (43°32'N., 65°24'W.), nearly 1 mile SW, affords shelter from all winds to small vessels. Shingle Point, about 0.8 mile WNW of John Point, is bordered by a drying flat extending about 0.5 mile S of the point. A lighted buoy marks the outer end of the flat. Islets and shoals obstruct the harbor from 1.5 miles NW of Shingle Point.

The village of **Port Clyde** (43°36'N., 65°28'W.), at the head of the harbor, is reached by a dredged and buoyed channel. Near the village, there is a public wharf 61m long.

The best anchorage is in 6.4m, mud, about 1 mile NW of Shingle Point, with Shingle Point bearing 129°, in line with the NE extremity of Cape Negro Island. A patch, with a depth of 3.7m, lies about 0.2 mile N of this position. Good small craft anchorage is reported in 3m off the NW side of Big Island, situated 2 miles NW of Shingle Point.

**Directions.**—Vessels approaching East Entrance should make **Negro Harbour Lighted Whistle Buoy** (43°31'N., 65°19'W.) and then steer to pass close N of the lighted buoy marking Budget Rock. Then steer to pass S of the 4.5m patch located N of the N end of Cape Negro Island, and continue to a position about 0.1 mile N of the lighted buoy marking the extremity of The Nubble. Then alter course NW, steering in mid-channel, SW of the lighted buoy off Shingle Point, and then steer for the anchorage.

## Negro Harbour to Shelburne Harbour

**2.8** The coast from East Point to Cape Roseway, about 6.5 miles NE, is indented by three open bights. Gull Rock, an islet 9.5m high, about 2.5 miles NNE of East Point, lies on the outer end of a bank, with depths of less than 8.2m, which extends about 0.8 mile ESE from the mainland. A rock, which dries 1.5m, lies over 0.2 mile SSW of the islet.

Grey Island, 19.8m high and wooded, lies about 1.8 miles NNE of Gull Rock. From the N point of the island, a drying bank extends to a point on the mainland about 0.8 mile W. A

bank, with a depth of 2.4m, extends about 0.4 mile S of the island.

The channel to **Shelburne Harbour** (43°45'N., 65°19'W.), known as Eastern Way, is entered between **Cape Roseway** (43°37'N., 65°16'W.), the SE extremity of McNutts Island, and Government Point, about 2.3 miles N. Western Way, a shallow channel which dries in places, lies W of McNutts Island.

Cape Roseway is a remarkable white granite cliff, and is steep-to. A light is shown from an octagonal concrete tower on the headland. A bank, with depths of 3.7 to 5.8m, extends about 1 mile SSE of the S extremity of McNutts Island. Jig Rock, with a depth of 2.1m, lies near the outer end of the bank, about 1.3 miles S of Cape Roseway. A 7.6m rocky patch lies about 0.3 mile S of Jig Rock. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.5 mile ESE of Jig Rock.

**Off-lying Dangers.**—Two rocky patches, on which the sea breaks in heavy weather, with depths of 13.4m and 15.5m lie 3.5 miles and 4 miles SSE, respectively, of Cape Roseway.

Bony Point, about 0.8 mile E of Government Point, is the S extremity of a narrow peninsula called Demings Island (Berrys Island). A bank, with depths of less than 5.5m, extends more than 0.5 mile S of Bony Point. Strap Tub Rock, which dries 1.5m, lies on this bank, about 0.5 mile S of the point. Bell Rock, 0.6m high, lies about 1.8 miles SE of Government Point.

**McNutts Island** (43°38'N., 65°17'W.), 55m high and wooded, has no off-lying dangers on its E side. A submarine cable crosses the N part of Western Way, between McNutts Island and Carleton Village to the W.

Tea Chest Island, a small rock, 1.2m high, lies about 1.3 miles WNW of Government Point, and about 90m off the N shore of Eastern Way.

Middle Rock, with a depth of 3.9m, lies about 1.5 miles farther WNW. It lies near the outer end of a bank, with depths of 5.5m and less, extending about 0.5 mile WSW from a breakwater on the N shore of Eastern Way. A lighted buoy marks the outer end of the bank. Lower Sandy Point Light (triangular framework tower, 4m high) is shown from the outer end of the breakwater.

**2.9 Shelburne Harbour** (43°45'N., 65°19'W.) (World Port Index No. 6430), a landlocked harbor, affords safe anchorage for a large number of vessels. It is easy to access and navigation is seldom interrupted by ice. The town of Shelburne is situated on the E side of the head of the harbor. The principal industries are lumbering, fishing, and boat-building.

Birchtown Bay, the NW arm of Shelburne Harbour, is shallow and obstructed by rocks, some of which dry, and should only be entered by mariners with local knowledge.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal rise at Shelburne Harbour is 2.1m at MHWS and 1.7m at MHWN.

**Depths—Limitations.**—There is a least depth of 7.3m in the entrance channel and in the harbor as far as the anchorage close S of Shelburne.

The T-shaped government wharf, at the S end of Shelburne, has a least depth of 5.8m alongside its outer face, which is 163m long. A submerged intake pipe extends 244m from the W side of the wharf.

A pier in ruins extends SW from the shore, 0.1 mile N of the root of the government wharf.

A shipyard is situated 0.6 mile SSE of the head of the government wharf. An F-shaped pier, with depths alongside of 5.2 to 9.1m, extends 137m from the shore. The pier is used for outfitting and alongside repairs.

An oil berth, consisting of four dolphins, lies about 0.8 mile S of the government wharf. Fueling operations have been discontinued. The N dolphin has collapsed, with a reported depth of 1.8m over the ruins. The remaining dolphins are in a state of disrepair and the lights on them are unreliable.

A fish plant and L-shaped wharf are situated on the E side of the harbor, about 1 mile S of the dolphins used for bunkering. The wharf extends 42m to an outer end, which is 21m long.

**Aspect.**—Shelburne Harbour is entered between **Sandy Point** (43°41'N., 65°19'W.) and Fort Point, about 0.8 mile to the S. An abandoned light tower stands on a sand spit extending about 230m W of Sandy Point. A conspicuous boulder lies off the E extremity of Fort Point.

Surf Point lies about 0.4 mile NW of Fort Point. A light is shown from a red mast situated on a large rock on the N end of a shoal extending from the point.

A tower, at an elevation of 113m, painted in red and white bands and marked by red obstruction lights, is conspicuous about 1.5 miles NNE of the government wharf.

A conspicuous water tower, with an elevation of 83m, lies about 1.3 miles SE of the government wharf. White oil tanks are situated to the E of the fueling dolphins. Another tower, marked with red and white bands, is reported to lie close N of the water tower.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is not compulsory. Masters of vessels bound for Shelburne, who require a pilot, should report via any coastal radio station, by radiotelephone or radiotelegraph, their ETA to Pilots, Halifax, at least 24 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station. The time used must be GMT. The pilot boarding station is about 0.6 mile SW of Government Point. The ETA must be confirmed or corrected 6 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station. The pilot boat guards VHF channel 16.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels can anchor anywhere in the harbor, N of Adament Rock (described later), in depths of 9.1 to 12.8m, mud, except on the 7.9m rocky shoal lying 0.75 mile NE of Hart Point. There is also safe anchorage between Adamant Rock and Sandy Point in depths of 7.9 to 8.8m, mud.

**Caution.**—**Adamant Shoal** (43°43'N., 65°20'W.) lies about 1.3 miles NNW of Sandy Point. Adamant Rock, with a depth of 2.4m, lies on the E side of the shoal. Man of War Rock, with a depth of 1.2m, lies on the W part of the shoal. A 5.5m rocky patch lies about 0.1 mile SW of this rock. Two buoys mark the E and W sides of Adamant Shoal.

**Harts Point** (43°44'N., 65°20'W.) separates Shelburne Inner Harbour from Birchtown Bay. Hart Point Rock, with a depth of 1.8m, lies about 0.2 mile S of the point and is marked S by a buoy.

Hero Shoal, with a least depth of 3m, lies about 0.4 mile WSW of the government wharf. A buoy is moored close NE of the shoal. A 5.5m rock, marked by a buoy, lies close SE of Hero Shoal.

The inner harbor, from about 0.4 mile N of Hero Shoal, is obstructed by islands and shoals.

**2.10 Jordan Bay** (43°40'N., 65°12'W.), the estuary of the Jordan River, lies E of Shelburne Harbour. It is entered between Blue Gull Island and Blue Island (Green Island), 29m high, about 1.5 miles ENE. The bay affords shelter to small vessels in offshore winds, but is entirely open S. Gales send in a heavy sea.

Blue Gull Island is connected with Jordan Point, on the W side of the inlet by a shallow spit, on which are drying rocks. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 0.4 mile W of Blue Gull Island.

The Sisters, two rocks which dry 1.8m, lie on the E edge of a bank, with depths of less than 5.5m, which extends about 0.5 mile from the W shore of the bay, about 1.5 miles N of Jordan Point.

The best anchorage is near the W shore, about 1.3 miles N of The Sisters, in 6.4m, sand bottom.

Green Harbour is entered between Blue Island and Western Head, about 2.5 miles SE. It is open to S winds, and in S winds affords shelter to small craft only.

A public wharf, providing good shelter for small craft, is situated on the W side of Green Harbour in a small cove about 1.4 miles N of Pattersons Point. The wharf is 91m long. The channel to the wharf is buoyed.

## Approaches to Lockeport Harbour

**2.11** The approach to Lockeport Harbour lies between **Western Head** (43°39'N., 65°08'W.) and Heamons Head, about 5 miles NE. Due to the many rocks and shoals in the entrance to the harbor and the uneven nature of the bottom, the sea breaks right across the entrance during gales from the S. Although many of the dangers in the entrance and approaches are buoyed, the entrance is intricate and should only be attempted by mariners with local knowledge. Only the more important of the numerous dangers in the entrance will be described.

Bull Rock, with a depth of 1.8m, which generally breaks, lies about 1.5 miles S of Western Head. Rocky patches, with depths of 3.6, 5.8, and 5.2m lie N, NNE, and ENE, respectively, of Bull Rock.

Long Shoal, about 1 mile SE of Western Head, consists of two shallow patches. The N patch has a least depth of 6.1m, and the S patch has a least depth of 5.5m. An 8.8m shoal lies about 1.1 miles to the S of Long Shoal. Tickey Shoal, with a least depth of 8.2m, lies about 0.8 mile E of Western Head.

**Gull Rock** (43°39'N., 65°06'W.), an islet 4.6m high, about 1.3 miles E of Western Head, lies on an extensive bank. Gull Rock Light is shown from a white dwelling surmounted by a square tower, 13m high, on Gull Rock. The above bank contains the following dangers: South Ledge, with a depth of 5.2m, lies a little over 0.5 mile SSE of Gull Rock; Whale Rock, which dries 1.5m and always breaks, lies about 0.4 mile NE of Gull Rock; Kelp Shoal, with a depth of 1.2m, and a detached shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, lie about 0.2 mile SE and 0.5 mile ENE, respectively, of Whale Rock; Trinidad Rock, with a depth of 3.9m, lies almost 1 mile N of Gull Rock; and a shoal, with a depth of 3.6m, lies about 0.2 mile ESE of Trinidad Rock.

Southwest Rock, which dries 1.5m, lies about 0.8 mile NNW of Gull Rock, and near the S end of a narrow shoal extending



about 1 mile N. Chain Ledge, 1.8m high, and other rocks lie on the N part of this shoal.

A submarine power cable and an abandoned cable extend NW from Gull Rock, terminating at the mainland 1.4 miles N of Western Head. Its location can best be seen on the chart.

**Ram Island** (43°41'N., 65°02'W.), 12.2m high and bare, lies with its N end about 0.5 mile S of Hemeons Head, from which it is separated by Ram Island Passage, about 0.2 mile wide, with a depth of 5.5m. An extensive bank, with depths of less than 5.5m, extends about 1 mile S of Ram Island. On this bank, Potter Ledge, 2.1m high, lies about 0.4 mile S of the island, and Emulous Breakers, which dry, lie about 0.4 mile farther S.

Farm Ledge, with a least depth of 5.2m, and Outer Farm Ledge, with a least depth of 7.6m, lie about 1.5 and 2.5 miles S, respectively, of Ram Island. A 6.4m shoal lies about 0.7 mile W of Farm Ledge. A lighted whistle buoy lies about 1.7 miles S of Outer Farm Ledge.

**2.12 Blow Breaker** (Eastern Bull) (43°40'N., 65°04'W.), with a depth of 1.8m, lies about 1 mile S of Black Point. The latter point is only 2.7m high. Black Point Rock, with a depth of 0.6m, lies near the extremity of a shallow bank extending nearly 0.5 mile S of Black Point. A 4.3 and a 5.5m patch lie about 0.5 mile and 0.7 mile WNW, respectively, of Blow Breaker. A lighted buoy is moored about 0.7 mile SSW of Blow Breaker.

McKay Rock, with a depth of 4.2m, lies 1 mile WSW of Black Point. A 5.2m patch lies about 0.3 mile NE of McKay Rock.

The harbor of Lockeport is entered between **Cranberry Island** (43°42'N., 65°06'W.) and Gooseberry Island, about 0.8 mile E. The dangers in the entrance are so numerous that only the more important will be described. Cranberry Island, 13.1m high, is joined to Locke Island, about 0.1 mile W, by a sandy beach which dries 0.6m.

Round Rock, 1.5m high, lies about 0.3 mile S of the S end of Cranberry Island, to which it is joined by ledges, some of which dry. A 4.3m patch lies about 0.2 mile E of Round Rock and is marked SW by a lighted buoy.

Foul ground, with a depth of 2.1m and marked E by a buoy, extends about 0.2 mile E from the S extremity of Cranberry Island. Laurier Rock, with a depth of 2.1m, lies about 0.2 mile farther E and is marked W by a buoy. Middle Ground, with a rock that dries 0.9m, lies about 0.4 mile NNE of Laurier Rock. There is a rock, which dries 0.3m, midway between Laurier Rock and Middle Ground. Foul ground extends E from Middle Ground to Gooseberry Island.

Carter Island, marked by a light, lies about 0.5 mile N of Cranberry Island. The light is shown at an elevation of 15m from a white circular tower, 9.1m high, with two red horizontal bands. A conspicuous water tower, 50m high, with red and white bands, is situated a little over 1 mile W of Carter Island.

**2.13 Lockeport Harbour** (43°42'N., 65°07'W.) (World Port Index No. 6420) affords good shelter for vessels drawing less than 4.6m. The tidal rise is 2m at MHWS and 1.8m at MHWN. There is good anchorage in about 5.5m, sand, about 0.2 mile NW of Clam Island, near the head of the harbor.



Carter Island Light

The inner harbor at Lockeport Harbour is sheltered by two breakwaters, and is adjacent to the town of Lockeport, an important fishing center. There are seven private and three Public wharves in the inner harbor. The N Public wharf extends E from the N breakwater and is 91m long with a depth of 2.0m alongside. The S Public wharf extends W from the S breakwater and is 137m long and 8m wide, with depths of 4.6 to 6.1m along its N side. The third Public wharf extends E from the town of Lockeport and is 49m long and 21m wide with a depth of 2.0m alongside its outer face.

At Osborne Harbour, about 1 mile N of Lockeport, there is a Public wharf, 93m long with a depth of 1.5m at its head. A light is shown from a mast on the outer end of the Public wharf.

## Lockeport Harbour to Port Mouton

**2.14 Black Rock** (43°42'N., 65°01'W.), 4.6m high, lies about 0.4 mile E of Hemeons Head and appears as two rocks at a distance. An isolated rocky shoal, with a depth of 4.8m, lies nearly 1.5 miles NE of the same headland. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 0.3 mile E of the shoal.

Sable River, entered between **Raspberry Head** (43°39'N., 65°00'W.) and Harding Point, about 1.5 miles ENE, is available to only small craft. About 1.3 miles within the entrance, drying flats constrict the course of the river to a narrow and tortuous channel. Local knowledge is required to enter the river.

**Off-lying Dangers.**—Bantam (Bantam Rock), which dries 0.6m, lies over 0.75 mile S of Harding Point and is the NE of a group of rocky patches, of which the remainder have depths of 4.9 to 9.1m. A 6.4m shoal lies about 0.3 mile ESE of Bantam.

Bastard (Bastard Rock), with a depth of 4.8m, lies about 0.7 mile S of Bantam. A 7.6m patch is situated about 0.5 mile W, and an 11m patch about 0.3 mile S, respectively, of Bastard.

**2.15** The approach to **Port Hebert** (entrance at 43°47'N., 64°55'W.) lies between Harding Point and Thrum Point, about 4.5 miles NE. Green Island, 13m high, lies nearly 2 miles NE of Harding Point, and near the outer end of bank with depths of 1.8 to 5.2m extending about 0.8 miles from the coast. A rock, which dries 0.9m, lies about 0.2 mile SW of the island, and shoals, with depths of less than 9.1m, extend about 1 mile S and SSW from the island.

Hebert Rocks, which dry 0.3m, lie about 1.3 miles NNE of Green Island, near the outer end of a spit that extends about 0.4 mile SE from the W entrance point of Port Hebert.

The entrance to the harbor can be identified by **Richardson Head** (Tillys Head) (43°48'N., 64°56'W.), 40m high, thickly wooded and falling steeply E, about 1 mile WNW of Thrum Point. A bank, with an island on it, extends S of Thrum Point, and there is a depth of 2.1m about 0.3 mile S of the point.

A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 0.8 mile SE of Hebert Rocks.

**Tides—Currents.**—Tidal currents in the entrance change direction shortly after HW and LW by the shore and have a velocity at springs of 1 knot. In the harbor it is safe to count on a rate of at least 1.75 knots at spring tides and 1 knot at neap tides in the channel between Shingle Point and Shingle Reef.

**Depths—Limitations.**—Two public piers extend from the E shore near a fish plant about 0.4 mile N of Lighthouse Beach (Shingle Point). The more N and larger pier is L-shaped, with depths of 2.4 to 4.6m alongside the outer face, which is 29m long. The S pier, 27m long, has depths of 2.1 to 4m alongside both sides. Submarine pipelines extend from the shore in the vicinity. An obstruction extends 82m from the shore close N.

**Anchorage.**—The harbor, open all year, affords good shelter to small vessels, but local knowledge is considered necessary to enter the port. A bar, with a least depth of 3m in the fairway, on which these breaks in heavy weather, lies across the entrance from close inside Richardson Head to Shingle Point (Lighthouse Point), about 1 mile N.

There is good anchorage for small vessels in 5.8m, mud, about 0.2 mile NW of Shingle Point.

**Caution.**—A submarine cable is laid from Shingle Point in a SW direction to the opposite shore.

**2.16 Lesser Hope Rock** (43°47'N., 64°53'W.), 3m high, lies about 1 mile E of Thrum Point. Foul ground extends from the rock to the mainland about 0.5 mile NW.

Port Joli, entered between Lesser Hope Rock and **Joli Point** (43°49'N., 64°50'W.), about 2.5 miles NE, contains no safe anchorage and is only available to small vessels. This inlet is a bird sanctuary.

Little Hope Shoal, with a least depth of 3.3m, which breaks in bad weather, lies about 1 mile S of Joli Point. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.5 mile S of the shoal.

Little Hope Island, 3.4m high and composed of small boulders on rock, lies about 2 miles E of Joli Point, on a rocky bank, with depth of less than 11m, extending about 0.5 mile SE and nearly 1 mile NW of the island. A light is shown on the island from a 23m high, white circular tower, which from a distance appears as a large chimney. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 1.3 miles SSE of the island.

Cadden Bay and Little Joli Bay, both open seaward, indent the coast between Joli Point and Mouton Head, about 4 miles NE. Black Point, which separates these bays, has a rock, 1.8m high, and shoal with a depth of 3m about 0.2 mile and 0.3 mile SE, respectively, of it. A patch, with a depth of 2.1m, lies in the middle of the entrance to Cadden Bay.

## Port Mouton

**2.17** Port Mouton is a large bay, entered between **Mouton Head** (43°52'N., 64°47'W.) and White Point, about 6 miles NNE. Mouton Island, with its S extremity about 1.5 miles NE of Mouton Head, lies in the entrance to Port Mouton and shelters the harbor. The harbor affords anchorage for large vessels in depths of 12.8m.

**Western Channel.**—This channel, lying SW of Mouton Island, is available only to vessels drawing less than 2.1m.

Mouton Head, the S entrance point, is bordered by a bank which dries in places and extends nearly 0.2 mile S and SE from the headland. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 1.3 miles SE of Mouton Head.

Western Channel is obstructed with rocks and shoals. Bull Rock, 0.9m high, about 1.8 miles N of Mouton Head, lies on a bank extending E from the mainland. Middle Rock, with a

depth of 0.9m, lies in mid-channel, about 0.1 mile NE of Bull Rock. Jacket Island (Jackies Island), 7.3m high, farther NE, lies on the E side of the channel.

South Rock, which dries 0.6m, lies about 0.2 mile S of **South Point** (43°53'N., 64°46'W.), the S extremity of Mouton Island. Banks, with depths of less than 5.5m, extend about 0.4 mile S of the point.

Devastation Shoal, with a least depth of 3.9m, extends to about 1 mile E of South Point. Another shoal, with a least depth of 8.8m, lies about 0.5 mile NE of Devastation Shoal.

**Eastern Channel.**—This is the main entrance to the harbor, entered between the E coast of Mouton Island and White Point, about 3 miles NNE.

**White Point** (43°57'N., 64°44'W.), the N entrance point of Port Mouton, has a spit, parts of which dry, extending about 0.4 mile SE from it. White Point Shoal, with a depth of 6.7m, lies about 1.5 miles ESE of White Point. A 10.3m patch lies about 0.8 mile N of White Point Shoal. White Point Rock, with a depth of 3.3m, lies about 1.4m iles SE of White Point. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.5 mile S of White Point Rock.

**Off-lying Dangers.**—A 12.2m and a 10.5m patch lie about 3 miles and 3.4 miles SE, respectively, of White Point.

Brazil Rocks are located about 1 mile NE of Mouton Island. Round Rock, 0.6m high, lies near the W extremity of the group. Two rocks in the group dry to a height of 1.8m. The SE rock of the group, with a depth of 0.9m, lies about 0.5 mile SE of Round Rock. A 6.4m patch and a 3.3m patch lie about 0.5 mile SSE and 0.5 mile N, respectively, of Round Rock.

## Port Mouton Harbour

**2.18** Spectacle Ledge, with a least depth of 3m, extends about 1.1 miles NW from the N end of Mouton Island. A lighted bell buoy is moored nearly 0.5 mile NNE of the N extremity of Spectacle Ledges.

Spectacle Islands, about 1 mile W of the NW extremity of Mouton Island, are almost joined at LW. The N island is fairly steep-to on its NW side. Spectacle Rock, 1.2m high, lies about 0.1 mile E of the N island. Rocks and shoals extend SW from the S island, and Massacre Island, 7.3m high, lies about 0.4 mile SE of the same island, to which it is joined by foul ground with ledges and rocks above-water.

Port Mouton Light is shown from a white square tower, 4.6m high, near the N point of the N Spectacle Island. Mink Island, 3.4m high, lies about 1 mile W of Port Mouton Light.

**Port Mouton Village** (43°56'N., 64°51'W.) lies on the shore of Jones Cove (Jones Creek), at the extreme W end of the harbor. Charley Island lies about 0.3 mile SW of Bell Point, the N entrance point of the cove. A breakwater extends S from Charley Island, and then SW to the shore. Two wharves on the W side of the breakwater extend to a depth of 3m. There is a boat basin, with a depth of 3m off the end of the wharves. A buoyed channel, with a least reported depth of 2.1m, leads into these wharves; however, the depths are subject to silting.

There is good anchorage in 12.8m, mud, about midway between Mink Island and the Spectacle Islands. Smaller vessels can anchor in about 12.8m, mud, about 0.5 mile S of Massacre Island. This anchorage is exposed to considerable swell in gales from the E, but the holding ground is good. A

light is shown from a mast close SW of the Spectacle Islands; passage S of the islands is not recommended without local assistance.

**2.19 Western Head** (43°59'N., 64°40'W.), lying about 3.7 miles NE of White Point, is steep-to on its E side.

The coast between White Point and Western Head recedes and is divided into two small bays by Black Point, located about 1.3 miles NE of White Point. Gull Bay is the NE of these two bays.

Gull Shoal, a sandbank which dries 1.5m, lies on a shoal bank which extends 0.25 mile offshore, about 0.8 mile NE of Black Point.

**Liverpool Bay** (44°02'N., 64°39'W.), the estuary of the Mersey River, is entered between Moose Point, 2 miles N of Western Head, and Eastern Head, about 1.3 miles further NE.

The approach to Liverpool Bay lies between Western Head and Coffin Island, about 3 miles NNE. A lighted whistle buoy is moored in the fairway to Liverpool Bay, about 2.8 miles ENE of Western Head.

Sow and Pigs, rocks which dry 0.6m, lie on a bank extending about 320m offshore, about 1.5 miles N of Western Head.

Coffin Island, thickly wooded, is joined to the mainland NNW by a shoal bank, with depths of less than 4.6m. Another bank, with depths of less than 5.5m, extends about 0.3 mile S of the island. At the N end of the island, there is a small boat harbor, dredged to 1.8m, with several small wharves. Coffin Island Light is shown from a white octagonal tower, 16m high, situated on the S end of the island. A lighted bell buoy is moored midway between Coffin Island Light and Moose Head, the W entrance point of Liverpool Bay.

**Black Point** (Mersey Point) (44°02'N., 64°41'W.), about 0.8 mile NW of Moose Point, is a projection on the S side of Liverpool Bay. Rocks, above and below-water, extend about 137m NE of the point. A patch, with a depth of 6.4m, lies about 230m NE of the point.

Fort Point lies about 1.5 miles farther NW. A spit, with a depth of 1.5m over its outer extremity, extends about 137m NE of the point. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.3 mile NE of Fort Point.

Forbes Point, on the N side of Liverpool Bay, lies about 1 mile W of Eastern Head. Foul ground extends up to 0.3 mile offshore between the two points.

**Caution.**—Liverpool Bay is open to the SE and a considerable swell is experienced with SE gales. Vessels unable to enter Liverpool Harbour or to obtain shelter off Brooklyn should avoid entering Liverpool Bay, especially in the autumn and winter.

**2.20 Liverpool** (44°02'N., 64°43'W.) (World Port Index No. 6410), which is not visible from seaward, is situated at the mouth of the Mersey River, on the SW side of Liverpool Harbour. The harbor is open all year. The village of Brooklyn lies close E.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal rise at Liverpool is 1.9m at MHWS and 1.6m at MHWN.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The area in the approach to Brooklyn and the buoyed channel into Liverpool Harbour are subject to silting. In 1998, the buoyed channel to Liverpool had a limiting depth of 4.5m.



On the N side of the river below the bridge there is a fish plant wharf, 138m long, with depths of 2.4 to 3.7m along both sides.

On the S side of the river, below the bridge, the Steel and Engine Products Corp., has a berth 152m long, with a least depth of 4m alongside. The berth is used for fitting-out and repairing ships.

A newsprint loading wharf in Brooklyn extends SE from the W entrance point of Herring Cove, and is sheltered by Brooklyn Breakwater. Vessels berth on the N side of the wharf, which has a berthing length of 168m and an alongside depth of 7.3m.

Range lights are shown near the outer end of the newsprint loading wharf. The range, privately maintained, leads to the wharf. There was a least reported depth of 6.4m on this alignment.

A marine slip and repair facility is operated on the S side of the harbor. A wharf, 152m long, with a reported depth of 4m alongside, is used for fitting-out and ship repairs. It is serviced with a 45 ton crane.

The coal wharf, a spur extending E from the root of the above wharf, has a berthing length of 137m with a 7.6m depth alongside. Herring Cove, N of the coal wharf, is occupied by a log pond.

The cradle can be split so that the lower section, 46m long, can be operated separately. Mariners are cautioned that rails from the slip extend into the main channel of the harbor.

**Aspect.**—Brooklyn Breakwater, the outer part in ruins, extends about 0.2 mile SW from the E entrance point of Herring Cove, about 0.7 mile WNW of Fort Point. Brooklyn Pier Light is shown at an elevation of 9.1m from a red mast, 6.7m high, situated on the outer end of the breakwater. A lighted buoy is moored about 90m SW of the light.

A conspicuous tower, with an elevation of 126m, painted in red and white horizontal bands, and marked by red aircraft obstruction lights, is conspicuous about 1.8 miles NW of the head of Brooklyn Breakwater.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is not compulsory. If required, a pilot can be arranged by the Vessel Traffic Management Center at Chebucto Head, Halifax. Masters of vessels who require a pilot should report via any coastal radio station their ETA to Pilots, Halifax, at least 24 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station. The time used must be GMT. The ETA must be confirmed or corrected 6 hours before arrival at the pilot boarding station.

The pilot boarding station is at the entrance to the bay in the vicinity of the lighted bell buoy about 0.8 mile NE of Moose Point. The pilot boat is aluminum in color and is reported to have no special identification markings. The pilot boat guards VHF channel 10.

**Caution.**—Currents produced by the flow of the Mersey River into Liverpool Harbour are of varied strength. In addition, the harbor is subject to silting. All depths are uncertain and should be checked with local authorities.

**2.21 Wolfs Point** (44°04'N., 64°37'W.), located about 1 mile N of the N point of Coffin Island, is the W entrance point of Eagle Bay, a shallow bay obstructed by rocks. Eagle Point, about 1.5 miles E of Wolfs Point, is the W entrance point of Blueberry Bay, which is also shallow and obstructed by rocks.

Blueberry Point, the E entrance point of Blueberry Bay, lies about 1 mile ESE of Eagle Point. **Puddingpan Island** (44°04'N., 64°34'W.), about 0.5 mile ENE of Blueberry Point, lies near the outer end of foul ground extending about 0.8 mile S from the mainland.

**Andrews Head** (44°04'N., 64°33'W.) lies about 1 mile NNE of Puddingpan Island. The point is fronted by a bank, with depths of less than 5.5m, extending about 595m NE and SE. A 5.8m shoal lies nearly 0.5 mile E of Andrews Head. Medway Ledge, with a least depth of 12.8m, lies about 3 miles SE of Andrews Head. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 1.8 miles SE of Andrew Head.

Medway Head, the W entrance point to Medway Harbour, is 46m high and lies about 1.8 miles NNE of Andrew Head. Medway Head Light is shown from a white pyramidal tower situated on the headland.

Rugged Rock (Ragged Rock), with a depth of 2.1m, lies about 0.8 mile S of Medway Head. A patch, with a depth of 8.8m, and a rock, with a depth of 1.2m, lie about 0.2 mile S and 0.1 mile N, respectively, of Rugged Rock.

Southwest Breaker, a rock with a depth of 1.8m, lies about 1.3 miles SE of Medway Head. A bank, with a depth of 4.9m, extends about 0.4 mile NW of Southwest Breaker. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 0.3 mile SSW of Southwest Breaker.

Fryingpan Island, 3.4m high and marked by a light, about 0.7 mile E of Medway Head, is the S island of a group which shelters the entrance to Medway Harbour from the E. Fryingpan Island Light is shown from a skeleton tower, 4.6m high, with a red and white daymark. Stonehorse Rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies about 0.4 mile ESE of the island. Great Island, the largest island of the group, is joined to the mainland about 0.5 mile N by rocky ledges and sandbanks, some of which are above-water.

**Caution.**—A submarine cable is laid from the W shore of Medway Harbour, positioned in mid-channel between Neil Point and Great Island, to a position in mid-channel between Medway Head and Fryingpan Island, and then to seaward. Mariners are cautioned not to anchor in the vicinity of this cable.

**2.22 Medway Harbour Entrance** (44°06'N., 64°32'W.) is entered between Medway Head and Fryingpan Island, about 0.8 mile E. The harbor provides good shelter to vessels with a draft of less than 5.4m, but mariners without local knowledge should not attempt to enter except in an emergency.

Stony Ridge (Stoney Ridge), with a depth of 2.4m, lies about 0.1 mile offshore, about 0.5 mile N of Medway Head. A 2.7m shoal lies about 0.3 mile farther N, and about 0.1 mile offshore.

Middle Island Rock, with a depth of 1.5m, lies about 0.3 mile SSW of the SW extremity of Great Island. A 5.5m patch lies in the entrance channel, about 0.2 mile W of Middle Island Rock.

**Neils Point** (Neil Point) (44°07'N., 64°33'W.) lies about 1.3 miles NNW of Medway Head. Medway Harbour, N of the point, is obstructed by rocks and shoals. Middle Ledge, which dries 0.6m, lies about 0.8 mile N of Neils Point.

A narrow buoyed channel, with a least depth of 6.1m and entered about 0.5 mile N of Neils Point, leads to the wharf at Port Medway. The wharf has an outer face, 34m long, with



Medway Head Light

depths of 4.3 to 6.1m alongside. The outer berth on the W side is 37m long with depths of 1.8 to 3.4m alongside. The E berth, 61m long, has depths of 1.2 to 5.5m alongside. There is a slipway at the inner end of this berth. A breakwater, 172m long, and a fish plant are situated to the E of this wharf.

**Pollock Point** (44°08'N., 64°30'E.), lying about 1.3 miles NE of the E extremity of Great Island, separates Hell Bay to the SW from Apple Cove to the N. A bank, with a depth of 8.5m, extends about 0.8 mile SE from Pollock Point. Duck Shoal, with a least depth of 16.1m, lies about 2 miles SE of Pollock Point.

The coast between Pollock Point and Green Point, about 3 miles NNE, is indented by three small coves, Apple Cove, Cherry Cove, and Broad Cove, respectively. The coast is foul to a distance of 0.3 mile in places and should be given a wide berth. A lighted whistle buoy lies about 0.5 mile E of Cherry Cove.

## Green Bay

**2.23** Green Bay is entered between Green Point and **Seal Point** (44°11'N., 64°24'W.), the SW extremity of Cape La Have Island, about 2.8 miles E. The bay has general depths of 5.5 to 14.6m, and is bounded N by Crescent Beach, a low and narrow strip of land extending from the mainland, and connected to Bush Island by a causeway.

Indian Island lies with its N end about 1 mile S of Seal Point. A 4.9m patch lies about 320m N of the island. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 1.3 miles E of the S extremity of the island.

Green Point Rock, with a depth of 3.3m, lies about 0.4 mile WNW of Seal Point.

Green Ledge, which dries 0.6m and is steep-to on its E side, lies about 1.5 miles WNW of Seal Point, and on the W side of the entrance to the bay. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.3 mile E of the ledge.

Halfway Rock, with a depth of 5.5m, lies nearly 0.7 mile SSE of Green Ledge. A 5.8m rocky patch lies about 0.7 mile SW of Halfway Rock.

**Directions.**—To enter Green Bay, steer to pass W of Indian Island, and then in mid-channel between Green Point Rock on the E, and Halfway Rock and Green Ledge on the W.

## La Have River

**2.24** The approach to La Have River lies between **Cape La Have** (44°11'N., 64°21'W.) and Point Enrage, about 6.3 miles NE. Cape La Have, a steep red cliff, 30.2m high, is the SE extremity of Cape La Have Island. The latter island is the largest of the La Have Islands which extend about 4.5 miles N to the mainland.

Cape Rock, with a depth of 4m, lies about 0.3 mile S of Cape La Have. Black Rock, 1.5m high, lies about 1 mile ESE of the cape. Two rocks, with depths of 5.5 and 6.1m, lie about 0.2 mile and 0.4 mile S, respectively, of Black Rock.

Halibut Head, a small peninsula, 22.6m high, lies about 1.3 miles NNE of Cape La Have. A 4.2m shoal lies about 0.3 mile NNE of Halibut Head. Outer Island, 19.8m high, lies about 1 mile NW of Halibut Head.

False La Have, entered N of Outer Island, is suitable only for small vessels.

A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 3.5 miles E of Cape La Have. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.8 mile NE of Halibut Head.

Mosher Island, 44.5m high, is marked by a light at its NE point (44°14'N., 64°19'W.), about 2.5 miles NNE of Halibut Head. Its NE point forms the W entrance point to the LaHave River. Gaff Point, about 1.3 miles ENE of Mosher Island, is the E entrance point of the river.

**West Ironbound Island** (44°14'N., 64°16'W.), 32m high near its N end, lies with its N end about 0.5 mile SE of Gaff Point. A conspicuous clay cliff marks the W side of the N end of the island. A light is shown from a white square tower, 10.4m high with two horizontal bands, on the S side of the island. Ironbound Breaker, with a depth of 1.2m, lies on the outer end of a spit which extends about 0.3 mile W from the SW extremity of the island. A lighted bell buoy is moored close S of a patch, with a depth of 10.1m, about 0.2 mile SW of Ironbound Breaker. Shag Rock, which dries 1.8m, lies about 0.3 mile ENE of the N extremity of the island.

**Gaff Point** (44°15'N., 64°17'W.), the E entrance point of La Have River, treed and with rugged black cliffs, is the S extremity of a narrow peninsula separating the river entrance from Hartling Bay to the E. A bank, with depths of less than 5.5m, extends nearly 0.3 mile ESE of the point.

**Point Enrage** (Hell Point) (44°16'N., 64°15'W.), 21.9m high, lies about 2 miles NE of Gaff Point. Hell Reef, which dries 0.3m, lies about 0.3 mile SSW of Point Enrage. Pollock Shoal, with a least depth of 4.3m, lies about 0.8 mile SSE of the same point. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.3 mile SE of the shoal.

La Have River is entered between the E side of **Mosher Island** (44°14'N., 64°19'W.) and Gaff Point, about 1.3 miles ENE. The river affords shelter to vessels of moderate draft.

The river is spanned in Bridgewater by bridges, the first or E, with a vertical clearance of 1.3 at the NE end and 1.8m at the SW end at HHW. The second bridge, 0.2 mile upstream, has a vertical clearance of 0.9m.

Night navigation of the river is possible, but not recommended. During winter months, navigation of the river is seldom hindered by ice, however, should this occur, icebreaking assistance is available.

The La Have River is subject to silting. Mariners are cautioned that depths in the river may be less than those shown on the chart.

La Have Fairway Lighted Bell Buoy is moored about 0.8 mile NNE of the NE extremity of Mosher Island.

East Spectacle Island, 21m high, and West Spectacle Island, 20.7m high, lie about 0.5 mile N of Mosher Island and are joined by a drying bank.

French Rock, with a depth of 3.6m, lies about 0.3 mile S of the E end of East Spectacle Island. Mosher Ledge, which dries, lies about 0.4 mile S of West Spectacle Island. Both dangers are buoyed. Mosher Harbour, an area with general depths of 6.1 to 9.1m, lies between French Rock and Mosher Ledge.

**The Shoughbac** (Felsen Kap) (44°16'N., 64°20'W.), a conspicuous cliff, 26m high, is located about 1.4 miles N of East Spectacle Island. A broad bank, with depths of less than 5.5m, extends about 1 mile SW from the shore in the vicinity of The Shoughbac. Cockawee Shoal, with a least depth of 1.2m, lies on the SW extremity of the bank.

Bull Rock, which dries 1.8m, lies on the foul ground extending about 0.3 mile from the W shore, about 1.3 mile NNW of West Spectacle Island.

The principal channel is somewhat tortuous, and runs W of Cockawee Shoal and E of Bull Rock, but there is an alternative and more direct channel across the bank E of Cockawee Shoal, which joins the main channel near Bull Rock.

Mariners without local knowledge should not proceed beyond Cockawee Shoal.

Fort Point, about 1.3 miles NW of The Shoughbac, lies on the W side of the narrows. Krout Point, about 0.3 mile ENE of Fort Point, lies on the E side of the narrows. Romkey Hill rises to an elevation of 38.4m, about 0.4 mile SE of Krout Point.

**2.25 Riverport** (44°18'N., 64°20'W.) lies at the head of an inlet entered between Krout Point and Parks Island, about 0.5 mile N. A buoyed channel, with a least depth of 4.3m, leads to the wharves at Riverport.

From Fort Point, La Have River leads 6 miles NW to Green Point, on the SW shore, then 3 miles WNW to Bridgewater. The channel is not buoyed, except for a short stretch commencing about 1 mile above Green Point and extending to Railway Wharf, which is situated on the N shore, about 0.8 mile below Bridgewater.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal rise at Krout Point is 2m at MHWS, and 1.7m at MHWN. The tidal rise at Bridgewater is 2.1m at MHWS, and 1.6m at MHWN.

The tidal currents have a rate of 0.5 knot at Mosher Harbour.

**Depths—Limitations.**—At Dublin Shore, about 1 mile NW of West Spectacle Island, there is an L-shaped government wharf, 61m long, with a least depth of 2.4m along the inside of the L-end. A light is exhibited from the pier head.

At Krout Point, there is a T-shaped Public wharf with a 143m long outer face; there are depths of 4.6 to 6.1m alongside. The inside face, on the SE side, over a length of 82m, has depths of 2.4 to 5.8m alongside. A shore line quay extends SE from the root of the pier which connects to the wharf to the land. A light (framework tower, 4m high) is exhibited from the outer end of the breakwater. A water intake pipe extends 85m W from Krout Point to a submerged obstruction with a depth of 4.9m.

Submarine power cables cross the river about 0.3 mile above and below the wharf. A submarine pipeline extends into the channel 0.15 mile downstream of the wharf, terminating in an obstruction which stands 0.6m above the river bed.

At La Have, the Himmelman Supply Co. wharf at Lee Point, about 0.5 mile NW of Fort Point, has a depth of 3 to 4.6m at its outer face.

At Riverport, the S wharf is 76.2m long, 10.7m wide, with reported depths of 3.4 to 5.5m along the outer 30m of its S side.

The Railway Wharf, about 0.8 mile below Bridgewater, is 326m long, with a depth of 4.6m at the outer berth.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is not compulsory. Pilts can be ordered through Halifax and must be requested 12 hours in advance, and confirmed or corrected 6 hours prior to arrival. Pilots normally board vessels in the vicinity of **La Have Fairway Lighted Bell Buoy** (44°15'N., 64°19'W.).

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage in W winds can be taken in 9.1m, mud, N of Mosher Island, about 0.1 mile E of French Rock, with the E extremity of East Spectacle Island bearing 343°, in line with Krout Point.

Small vessels can find good shelter in Mosher Harbour in depths of 6.4 to 7.3m, 0.5 mile W of French Rock, with the E extremity of West Spectacle Island bearing 351°, in line with Fort Point Light.

There is also good anchorage in depths of 6.4m, mud, 0.5 mile NW of West Spectacle Island, midway between that island and **Bell Point** (44°16'N., 64°22'W.).

Vessels with local knowledge and a draft of less than 5.5m may obtain secure anchorage in the river in depths of 7.6 to 8.5m, mud, about 1 mile NW of Fort Point. Anchorage may also be obtained in 8.2m, mud, about 0.5 mile NW of Green Point.

**Directions.**—Approaching La Have River, make La Have lighted whistle buoy, moored about 3.3 miles S of West Ironbound Island, then steer to pass about 0.2 mile NE of Mosher Island Light, taking care to give a wide berth to the dangers extending W from West Ironbound Island. After passing Mosher Island Light, vessels bound for the anchorage E of French Rock should steer for the anchorage. Vessels bound for the anchorage NW of West Spectacle Island should remain about 0.3 mile N of the Spectacle Islands. No vessel should proceed beyond the latter anchorage without local knowledge.

**2.26** The coast between **Point Enrage** (44°16'N., 64°15'W.) and Ovens Point, about 3.5 miles N, is indented by Kings Bay and Rose Bay. Rose Point, on the W side of the approach to Lunenburg Bay, separates the two bays.

Rose Bay is open E, but provides temporary protection from other directions. The bay extends about 2 miles W, but its head is encumbered by a drying bank, on which lie Conrad Island, 10.7m high, and a number of islets and rocks. A causeway connects Conrad Island to the mainland.

**Lunenburg Bay Entrance** (44°20'N., 64°14'W.) is entered between **Ovens Point** (44°19'N., 64°15'W.) and East Point, about 3 miles NE. The bay is open SE, but the force of gales from that direction is broken by Cross Island to a large extent. There is no clear channel to the entrance of Lunenburg Harbour, because of the numerous shoal heads which encumber the bay; however, there is no great difficulty in avoiding all shoals of less than 6.7m depth to the harbor entrance.

**Cross Island** (44°19'N., 64°11'W.), 27.4m high, divides the approach to Lunenburg Bay into two channels. The S approach between Cross Island and Rose Point is deep and free of dangers. The N approach between Cross Island and East Point is narrow and intricate.

Cross Island Light is shown from a 12m high, white pyramidal tower on the E point of Cross Island. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 0.8 mile S of Cross Island.

**Caution.**—A submerged wreck, with a depth of 6.7m, lies about 1.5 miles WNW of the W extremity of Cross Island. The wreck is part of a marine dive site. Diving activity may be in progress 24 hours from June 1 until December 1; diving tender boats monitor VHF channel 16 when diving is in progress. Mariners are urged to navigate with extreme caution in this vicinity.

Hounds Ledges, some of which dry, extend about 0.6 mile N of Cross Island. A shallow bank, with some depths less than 5.5m, extends about 0.8 mile farther N.

East Point Ledge, which dries 1.8m, lies with its E extremity about 0.3 mile ESE of **East Point** (44°21'N., 64°12'W.). A 5.2m patch and East Point Rock, with a depth of 2.4m, lie about 0.4 mile SE and 0.3 mile SSW, respectively, of East Point.

A lighted bell buoy is moored in the N entrance to Lunenburg Bay, about 0.8 mile SE of East Point.

**Big Duck Island** (44°21'N., 64°09'W.), 12.2m high and wooded, lies about 2.3 miles E of East Point, in the N approach to Lunenburg Bay. Rocky shoals, with depths of 6.1m, 7m, and 9.1m, lie about 0.2 mile, 0.4 mile, and 0.8 mile W, respectively, of the island. A rock, with a depth of 11m, lies nearly 0.5 mile ESE of the island.

Little Duck Island, 6.1m high, lies nearly 2 miles NW of Big Duck Island, and is almost joined to the mainland W by foul ground; foul ground extends nearly 0.2 mile from the island in other directions.

Rocky ledges, which dry, extend about 0.4 mile NE of **Ovens Point** (44°19'N., 64°15'W.), the SE entrance point of Lunenburg Bay. Ovens Reef, which dries 0.6m, is located 0.3 mile SSE of Ovens Point. The Ovens are a number of prominent caves set into the cliffs 0.5 mile N of Ovens Point.

Sculpin Shoal, with a depth of 1.2m and on which the sea breaks in bad weather, lies nearly 1.5 miles N of the point. A lighted bell buoy is moored off the SW side of the shoal.

Mosher Head rises to over 30.5m high about 2.5 miles NW of Ovens Point. The Shingles (Haddock Shoal), a stony ridge which dries, lies on the N end of a bank which extends about 0.6 mile N of Mosher Head.

Outer Middle Rock, with a depth of 5.5m, lies about 1 mile W of Sculpin Shoal. Middle Rock, with a depth of 5.2m, and Inner Middle Rock, with a depth of 4.3m, lie about 0.3 mile NNW and 0.8 mile NW, respectively, of Outer Middle Rock.

**Long Shoal** (43°38'N., 65°07'W.), with a least depth of 1.5m, lies about 0.5 mile S of Battery Point, the E entrance point of Lunenburg Harbour. A buoy marks the SE side of the shallowest spot, and a buoy marks a 2.1m depth at the NW part of the shoal. A 5.2m patch lies about 0.3 mile SE of the shallowest spot, and is marked about 0.1 mile N by a lighted buoy. A 6.4m patch lies about 0.3 mile E of the 5.2m patch.

The breakwater extending about 150m SW of Battery Point is marked by a light at its head. There is a conspicuous water tower about 0.8 mile N of the breakwater head.

Head Rock (Moreau Point Rock), with a depth of 0.3m, lies in the entrance to the harbor, about 0.4 mile WNW of Battery Point. It lies near the center of a bank extending about 0.4 mile SE from Kaulbach Head (Moreau Point), the NW entrance point of the Harbour. The SE extremity of the bank is marked by a buoy.

**Directions.**—When approaching Lunenburg Bay from the S or SW, from the vicinity of Cross Island Lighted Whistle Buoy, steer for Battery Point Light bearing 309°, passing close SW of Sculpin Shoal Lighted Buoy; Battery Point Light bearing 309° leads NE of Middle Rock. When approaching Long Shoal Lighted Buoy course may be altered W to avoid the 6.4m patch about 0.5 mile ESE of Long Shoal; then pass close NE of the latter buoy, and SW of Battery Point. Course is then altered to pass close of the black buoy marking Head Rock. Then steer for the government wharf at Lunenburg, bearing about 161°, through the dredged channel, or alter course for the piers N of Battery Point.

When approaching from the E, pass about 183m N or S of Lunenburg Lighted Bell Buoy, then steer to pass close SW of Sculpin Shoal Lighted Buoy, remaining S of East Point Rock. Then follow the directions of the preceding paragraph.

**2.27 Lunenburg Harbour** (44°22'N., 64°18'W.) (World Port Index No. 6390), in the inner part of Lunenburg Bay, is open all year. The principle industries are fishing, wooden shipbuilding, and lumbering. It was reported in 1994 that the approach channel had been dredged to a depth of 6.4m. The tidal rise in the harbor is 2m at MHWS and 1.8m at MHWN.

The National Sea Products Fish Plant, about 0.5 mile N of Battery Point, has two wharves. The N wharf is 65m long, while the S wharf is only 55m long. North of the plant is a 101m long public wharf. There is an area dredged to 5.2m adjacent to these three wharves.

There is a second public wharf about 0.4 mile N of Kaulbach Head, about 91m long, on the N side of the harbor. A dredged channel, 61m wide, with a depth of 6.4m (1994), leads from the harbor entrance to this wharf, then along the outer faces of

the next six wharves W; the wharves extending from the N shore of the harbor are 46 to 60m long, with depths of 3.4 to 6.1m alongside. The channel continues W at a dredged depth of 4.9m to the Lunenburg Foundry and Engineering Plant No. 1.

Pilotage is available, but not compulsory. If required, a local pilot can be arranged by the Vessel Traffic Management Center at Chebucto Head, Halifax, 12 hours in advance, and confirmed or corrected 6 hours prior to arrival. The pilot boarding station is off Halifax Harbour, in the vicinity of La Have Fairway Lighted Bell Buoy (44°15'N., 64°19'W.), about 1.3 miles WNW of Cross Island, as arranged.

The master of a ship that is to depart or make a move and requires a pilot must report to Pilots Halifax, 4 hours before the ETD.

No vessel within the harbor limit, except as permitted by the harbormaster, shall be anchored so as to swing nearer than 150m to any wharf, except when necessary in going alongside or leaving a wharf, or in moving from one wharf to another.

There is good anchorage in Lunenburg Harbour in about 5.5m, about 0.3 mile N of Head Rock.

Mahone Bay, an extensive bay, is entered between **East Point** (44°21'N., 64°12'W.), the E extremity of East Point Island, and New Harbour Point, about 9 miles NNE. The entrance of the bay is encumbered by islands and shoals. The W side of the bay is also encumbered with islands and shoals, which are so numerous that a complete description is impracticable. There are navigable passages among the islands and shoals, with local knowledge.

**Winds—Weather.**—During fogs, which are frequent in July and August, the SW shore of Mahone Bay is usually clear with SW winds.



Lunenburg Harbour from S



**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal rise at Chester is 1.9m at MHWS, and 1.7m at MHWN. Southeast gales raise the level of the water in Mahone Bay 0.3m, and NW gales lower it by the same amount.

Tidal currents, both ebb and flood, in the channel between Little Tancook Island and Aspotogan Peninsula, have a rate of 1 knot. Between Little and Big Tancook Islands, the rate is from 1 to 2 knots. The tidal currents are weak in the N part of the bay.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is available, but not compulsory. Masters of vessels requiring a pilot must report via any coastal radio station their ETA to Pilots Halifax, 24 hours in advance. The pilot boarding station is off Halifax Harbour or in the vicinity of La Have Fairway Lighted Bell Buoy (44°15'N., 64°19'W.), as arranged.

**Anchorage.**—There are many anchorages available in the bay, the most important being Chester Harbor and Mahone Harbour.

**2.28 Approaches to Mahone Bay.—Pearl Island** (Green Island) (44°23'N., 64°03'W.), 12.2m high, is the most off-lying island off the entrance to the bay, and lies about 5.3 miles SSE of New Harbour Point. A depth of 4m lies about 320m S of the island.

Pearl Island Light is shown from a white square tower on a dwelling in the S part of the island. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 1.5 miles SSE of the island.

East Ironbound Island, 32m high and marked by a light, lies about 1.8 miles S of New Harbour Point. Grampus Shoal, which dries 0.3m, lies nearly 0.1 mile N of the island. Southwest Rock, with a depth of 0.6m, lies about 0.1 mile W of the island. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.8 mile S of East Ironbound Light. A bank, with depths of less than 11m, extends about 0.7 mile NW from the W extremity of the island.

Flat Island, 22.3m high and wooded, lies about 1.5 miles WSW of East Ironbound Island. South Shoal, with a depth of 4.9m, lies about 0.3 mile S of the island. A shoal, with a depth of 7m, extends about 1 mile ESE of South Shoal.

Middle Ledge, with a least depth of 0.9m, lies about 2.5 miles S of Flat Island. The ledge is marked W by a lighted bell buoy. Five Finger Shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, lies about 1 mile S of the ledge.

Bull Rock, which dries 0.9, lies about 1 mile SW of the S extremity of Flat Island. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.3 mile SSW of Bull Rock. A shoal, with a depth of 8.8m, lies about 1.5 miles farther SW.

**Tanner Island** (Gunning Point Island) (44°22'N., 64°12'W.), about 1 mile W of Little Duck Island, is marked by a light shown from a white circular tower with a red band, 6m high. Little and Big Duck were previously described with Lunenburg Bay in paragraph 2.26.

Hobson Island (Hobsons Island), about 4 miles NW of Little Duck Island, is a remarkable grassy mound, 9.1m high, standing on a gravel spit, which dries. A private residence, with the appearance of a lighthouse, has been constructed on Bluff Head, 0.8 mile WSW. Shoal ground extends about 0.3 mile ENE of the island. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 1 mile NE of the island. Numerous islets and rocky ledges extend SE from Hobson Island to Little Duck Island.

**Northeast Shoal** (44°25'N., 64°02'W.), with a depth of 0.9m on Inner Rock, lies about 1.8 miles NNE of Pearl Island. The shoal is surrounded by a bank, with depths of 9.1 to 16.5m, which extends about 1.3 miles SE and 0.5 mile NW of it. Outer Rock, with a depth of 8.8m, lies near the SE end of the bank. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.7 mile ENE of Inner Rock.

**Seal Ledge** (44°28'N., 64°03'W.), which dries 1.2m and generally breaks, lies about 1.7 miles E of New Harbour Point. A bank, with depths of less than 5.5m, extends over 0.5 mile WSW and about 0.2 mile in other directions from the ledge. A 6.7m rocky patch lies about 0.4 mile SSE of the ledge. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.6 mile SSE of Seal Ledge.

**2.29 Entrance to Mahone Bay.—Big Tancook Island** (44°27'N., 64°10'W.), 50.6m high, lies almost in the middle of the entrance to Mahone Bay. Southeast Cove is entered between Southern Head, the SE extremity of the island, and Reef Point, about 0.9 mile N. A ruined breakwater extends about 137m NNE to a depth of 4.6m, from the S side of Southeast Cove.

Rocky ledges extend about 0.2 mile ESE from Reef Point. Grassy Island, 3m high, lies about 0.8 mile SE of Reef Point. Rocky shoals, with depths of 5.2m and 4.6m, lie about 0.2 mile E and 0.2 mile N, respectively, of the island.

West Shoals, with a least depth of 0.9m, extend nearly 0.5 mile W and NW from the W extremity of Big Tancook Island. A rocky bank, with a depth of 3.4m near its outer limit, extends about 0.4 mile SW of the island.

Star Island, 10.7m high, lies about 0.4 mile W of the NW point of Big Tancook Island. Star Island Ledges lie about 0.2 mile and 0.4 mile NE, respectively, of Star Island. The nearer ledge dries 0.3m, and the outer one has a depth of 0.3m.

Northwest Cove lies E of the NW point of Big Tancook Island. A breakwater-wharf extends 95m W, then 78m to the SSW. Along the inside of the outer edge there are depths of 4.3 to 6.1m. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.5 mile NNE of Star Island, in the approach to the breakwater-wharf.

Little Tancook Island, 33.5m high and wooded, lies about midway between Big Tancook Island and the Aspotogan Peninsula. On the W side of the island there is a government breakwater-wharf, which extends 156m from shore in a WSW direction, then 30m to the S. In the berth along the inside of the outer section there are depths of 5.2 to 8.2m. A light is shown at the outer end of the breakwater-wharf.

Southeast Shoals lie from 0.5 to 1.5 miles SE of Little Tancook Island. The shallowest part, with a depth of 5.2m, lies about 0.8 mile SE of the island.

**Dares Point** (Sandy Cove Point) (44°29'N., 64°07'W.) is the SW extremity of Aspotogan Peninsula. Rocky patches, with depths of 7.3m and 4.9m, lie about 0.8 mile SE and 0.2 mile SW of the point. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.5 mile S of Dares Point.

Submarine cables are laid between the N sides of Big and Little Tancook Islands, and between the latter and the mainland, about 0.3 and 0.5 mile N of Dares Point. Submarine cables are also laid between Little Tancook Island and East Ironbound Island.

**Directions.**—Vessels approaching Mahone Bay should approach the lighted whistle buoy 1.5 miles SSE of Pearl Island and then steer to pass between Pearl Island and Middle

Ledge, then alter course W to pass about 1 mile NE of Middle Ledge and SW of the lighted bell buoy moored S of Bull Rocks, keeping N of the 8.8m shoal 1 mile WSW. Then bring **Quaker Island Light** (44°31'N., 64°14'W.) bearing 338°, and in line with the highest point, 80m, of the black trees on the S side of Haddon Hill, about 2.3 miles NNW. This range leads 0.25 mile W of West Shoal and clear of all dangers into the middle of Mahone Bay.

Vessels approaching from the direction of St. Margarets Bay should pass between East Ironbound Island and Northeast Shoal to join the above-described track, giving a wide berth to the dangers extending SE of Flat Island.

Vessels approaching from the W steer to pass in mid-channel between **Big Duck Island** (44°21'N., 64°09'W.) and Little Duck Island to the W, and Five Finger Shoal and the lighted whistle buoy close W of Middle Ledge to the E. Then pass S of the lighted bell buoy moored S of Bull Rock and join the previously described track.

## Mahone Harbour Approach

**2.30 Rafuse Island** (44°27'N., 64°14'W.), 28.3m high, lies about 2.3 miles W of Big Tancook Island, and is the E of a group of islands extending from the W shore of the bay. East Spit, with a depth of 4.3m, extends about 0.4 mile E of the island, and East Shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, lies about 0.2 mile farther E.

Southeast Shoal, with a least depth of 6.1m, and Haddock Shoal, with a depth of 5.2m, lie about 0.8 mile SE and 1 mile S, respectively, of the S extremity of Rafuse Island.

**Bluff Head** (44°25'N., 64°15'W.), on the mainland, lies nearly 1 mile WSW of Hobson Island. Middle Patch, with a depth of 5.8m, and Backman Shoal, with a depth of 3.4m, lie about 0.8 mile N and 1.3 miles NW, respectively, of Bluff Head. The latter shoal is marked N and S by buoys.

**Caution.**—A private residence, in the appearance of a lighthouse, has been constructed on Bluff head.

Southwest Ledge, rock, with a depth of 1.2m and marked S by a lighted buoy, lies about 0.7 mile N of Backman Shoal. Gull Ledge, a conspicuous granite boulder, 0.6m high, lies about 0.4 mile NNE of Southwest Ledge.

Prince Inlet (Princes Inlet) is entered between Bluff Head and Backman Island, 41.8m high, about 1.7 mile W. The inlet is protected N by several islands. Herman Island, 43.3m high, the highest, lies about 0.8 mile W of Backman Island, and is joined to the mainland by a causeway. A shallow bank extends about 135m S and E of Little Herman Island, which lies close SE of Herman Island. The inlet provides safe anchorage in 11 to 14.6m, mud, S of Herman Island.

**Rous Island** (44°27'N., 64°18'W.), about 1.3 miles NNW of Backman Island, lies on the N side of the approach to Mahone Harbour. Covey Island lies about 0.7 mile S of Rous Island, on the S side of the approach. Covey Ledge, which dries 0.9m, lies on a bank extending about 0.35 mile E from the N end of Covey Island, and is marked NE by a lighted buoy.

Andrews Island lies about 1 mile W of Rous Island. Trappeans Shoal, with a depth of 7m, lies about 0.5 mile SSE of Andrews Island. Andrews Spit, with a rock awash, extends about 0.3 mile S of Andrews Island, and Andrews Shoal, nearly awash, lies about 0.4 mile SSW of the same island.

Strum Island, 33.8m high, lies about 0.7 mile W of Andrews Island. A lighted buoy lies midway between Strum Island and Eisenhauers Point. Westhaver Island lies about 0.3 mile S of Strum Island and is marked by a light. Strum Shoal, which dries 0.3m and is buoyed, lies about 0.5 mile W of Strum Island.

The town of **Mahone Bay** (44°27'N., 64°23'W.) (World Port Index No. 6380) lies about 1 mile W, on the W side of Mahone Harbour. The government wharf at the town has a berthing length of 27m, with a depth of 3m alongside. Near the head of the S side of the harbor there are a number of private piers on both sides of the harbor.

There is good anchorage in about 11m, mud, about 0.3 mile W of Strum Island.

**Caution.**—A vessel bound for Mahone Harbour should pass N of Backman Shoal and Covey Ledge, then S of Trappeans Shoal and Andrews Shoal, then steer S and W of Westhaver Island to the anchorage. No vessel without local knowledge should proceed W of Strum Shoal. Vessels with local knowledge can use the passage NE of Strum Island, passing between Westhaver Island and Andrews Shoal.

**2.31 Chester Harbor Approach.—Quaker Island** (44°31'N., 64°14'W.), 25m high and bare, lies in the approach to Chester Harbor. Quaker Island Light is shown from a white pyramidal tower, 6.1m high, with a red horizontal band at the top, on the island. Middle Shoal and Quaker Shoal, with least depths of 4.9m and 5.5m, lie about 1.5 miles SE and 1.3 miles S, respectively, of Quaker Island. Lynch Shoal, a rock with a depth of 3m, lies about 0.5 mile SE of Quaker Island.

Birch Island and Clay Island lie about 0.8 mile SW and 0.5 mile W, respectively, of Quaker Island. Birch Shoal, with a depth of 3.7m, lies about 0.4 mile S of Birch Island. Clay Island Spit, with a depth of 0.9m, extends about 0.4 mile SE from Clay Island.

The Peninsula, 41m high, forms the W side of Chester Harbor. A submarine power cable is laid E of the Peninsula, about 183m N of Fredas Point.

Mark Island, 19.8m high, lies about 1.3 miles ENE of Quaker Island. Mountain Island and Woody Island, each over 30.5m high, lie close NE and W, respectively, of Mark Island.

**Chester Harbor** (44°32'N., 64°15'W.) (World Port Index No. 6370), about 5 miles NW of Big Tancook Island, is sheltered SE by **Meisner Island** (44°32'N., 64°14'W.), 23m high and bare.

**Entrance Channels.**—Two entrance channels, which should only be used with local knowledge, lead to Chester Harbor. The S channel, with a depth of about 7m between Quaker Island and Clay Island Spit, is narrow and tortuous, and crosses the bank extending SW from Quaker Island.

The E channel, though narrow, is deep and leads directly to the harbor. It is approached by passing between Middle Shoal and Coachman Ledge (described in paragraph 2.32), then on either side of Mark Island and passing N of Meisner Island to the anchorage.

**Anchorage.**—The best anchorage is in 12.8 to 14.6m, mud, about 0.2 mile W of the N extremity of Meisner Island. A submarine cable extends NW to the mainland from the N extremity of Meisner Island. Small craft can anchor to the N of Chester Rock.

The government wharf at Chester, at the head of the harbor, is L-shaped and is 50m long, with a face 30m in length, extending to a depth of 3.3m.

Ferry service is provided from Chester to Big Tancook and Little Tancook Islands, with some crossings to East Ironbound Island. When in Chester, the ferry normally berths along the S face of the Public wharf.

**2.32 East Side of Mahone Bay.—Indian Point** (East River Point) (44°34'N., 64°10'W.) lies about 3.5 miles NE of Chester. A 46m high water tower lies about 0.5 mile N of the point.

At Indian Point, the Public wharf is 53m long and 15m wide, with a depth of 3m at the outer end. A prominent white church and spire are situated close N of the wharf.

Snake Island, 2 miles S of Indian Point, 29m high, is the E of a group of islands which encumber the approach to Chester Island.

Blandford Head (Shoal Cove Head), about 5 miles SSE of Indian Point is the S entrance point of Shoal Cove. Blandford Shoals, with a least depth of 6.4m, lies about 0.5 mile W of the head. A 7.9m rocky patch lies about 1.3 miles WNW of Blandford Head.

At the village of Upper Blandford, about 1.5 miles NNW of Blandford Head, there is an L-shaped wharf, 104m long. The berth on the inside face of the outer end is 20m long with depths of 1.8 to 3m alongside.

Coachman Ledge, which dries 0.6m, lies 2.5 miles W of Blandford Head. The ledge and the surrounding bank are marked by buoys. Southwest Coachman and Northeast Coachman, each with depths of 8.2m, lie about 0.8 mile SSW and nearly 1 mile NNE of Coachman Ledge.

**Dares Point** (44°29'N., 64°07'W.), the E entrance point of Mahone Bay, lies about 0.8 mile S of Blandford Head, and has been previously described in paragraph 2.29.

## Aspotogan Peninsula

**2.33 Aspotogan Peninsula, with New Harbour Point** (44°28'N., 64°05'W.) at its S extremity, is a bold headland which rises to a remarkable wooded ridge, 161.5m high. The peninsula separates Mahone and St. Margarets Bays. Aspotogan has a small public pier, 6m long and 8m wide, with a depth alongside of 2.1m.

**White Point** (44°30'N., 64°00'W.), the SE extremity of the peninsula, is the W entrance point of St. Margarets Bay.

Gravel Island, 37.2m high and wooded, lies about 1.3 miles SW of White Point. Gravel Island Ledges, which dry 1.8m, extend nearly 0.6 mile S of the island. A 6.7m shoal and a 5.2m shoal lie about 1.3 miles SSE and 0.5 mile ESE, respectively, from the S extremity of the island.

A lighted bell buoy is moored about 1 mile ESE of Gravel Island.

Saddle Island, 21.6m high, lies with its NE extremity about 0.5 mile WNW of Gravel Island. There is anchorage for small vessels in 14.6m, to the N of Saddle Island.

## St. Margarets Bay (44°30'N., 63°58'W.)

**2.34 St. Margarets Bay** is an extensive, deep bay entered between **Southwest Island** (44°30'N., 64°00'W.) and Middle Point, about 2.5 miles E. Anchorage may be taken in several convenient anchorages as well as in Head Harbour.

Southwest Island, 26.5m high, lies about 0.4 mile E of White Point, the proper W entrance point of the bay. Charley Rock, with a depth of 3.4m, lies about 0.5 mile NE of the S extremity of Southwest Island.

Horseshoe Ledge, which dries 0.6m and is generally marked by breaking seas, lies in the approach to St. Margarets Bay, about 2 miles SSE of White Point. A bank, with depths of less than 18.3m, extends about 0.4 mile NW and 0.5 mile SE from the center of the ledge. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 0.6 mile SE of the ledge.

The tidal rise at St. Margarets Bay is 1.9m at MHWS, and 1.7m at MHWN.

The tidal currents attain a maximum rate of 1 knot in the entrance to St. Margarets Bay. The flood current sets N and the ebb S, but when close inshore the currents follow the trend of the coast.

**2.35 East Shore of St. Margarets Bay.—Crawford Ledge** (44°31'N., 63°57'W.), which dries 0.6m, lies on the outer end of a bank, with depths of less than 3m, extending about 0.2 mile W from a point about 0.5 mile N of Middle Point. Middle Point Rock, with a depth of 6.1m, and a 7.3m shoal lie 0.15 mile SW and 0.25 mile W, respectively, of the ledge. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.2 mile W of the ledge.

**Paddy Head** (44°32'N., 63°57'W.), the NW extremity of Paddy Head Island, 15.2m high, lies about 1.4 miles NNW of Middle Point. Indian Harbour Light is exhibited from a white square tower, 8m high, on the SE end of the island.

Shut-in Island, the most conspicuous island in the bay, 64.6m high, lies about 1 mile N of Paddy Head. The island is steep-to on its SW and NE sides. A shoal patch, with depths of 6.7 to 9.4m, lies within 0.15 mile of the NE shore, about 0.3 mile E of the N point of the island. A spit, with depths of less than 9.1m, extends about 0.4 mile S of the island. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies on this spit, about 0.2 mile S of the same point. Only vessels with local knowledge should attempt the passage between this spit and the foul ground W of Mackerel Point, about 0.5 mile SW of the S extremity of Paddy Head.

**Anchorage.**—There is good holding ground, sheltered from S gales, between Shut-in Island and the mainland E, in 12.8 to 14.6m. Vessels proceeding to the anchorage should pass not less than 0.15 mile NE of the island to clear the shoal off its NE side.

**Luke Island** (44°35'N., 63°56'W.), 13.4m high, lies nearly 1.8 miles NNE of Shut-in Island, and about 0.4 mile off the mainland SE and E. The island lies on a bank, with depths of less than 3.7m, extending about 0.1 mile off the island. The N and SE sides of Luke Island terminate in stony spits which are steep-to. A detached 8.2m patch lies midway between the island and the mainland SW. Two drying rocks were reported to lie between Luke Island and the mainland SE.

**Anchorage.**—There is good anchorage, sheltered from all directions, in 12.8 to 14.6m, about 0.3 mile E of the N point of Luke Island, in Mosher Cove.

Franks George Island, 23m high, lies about 0.6 mile N of Luke Island. Big Thrum, an islet 6.1m high, lies about 0.2 mile W of the S extremity of Franks George Island. Little Thrum, an islet 0.6m high, about 0.3 mile WSW of Big Thrum, lies on a bank with depths of less than 5.5m, extending about 0.4 mile WSW and W of Big Thrum.

Ringdove Shoal, with a least depth of 1.8m, lies about 0.8 mile W of the N extremity of Franks George Island. A lighted bell buoy marks the W side of the shoal.

**Wedge Island** (44°37'N., 63°57'W.), 9.1m high, lies about 0.8 mile NNW of Franks George Island. A bank, with a depth of 3m near its outer end, extends about 0.2 mile WSW from the S end of the island. John Davies Point (Davy Point), the S entrance point to Village Harbour, lies about 0.8 mile NNE of Wedge Island. Rat Rock, close SW of Wedge Island, shows a light at an elevation of 6.8m from a mast 4.5m high. An L-shaped public wharf, 33m long and 18m wide, extends from the E shore of the harbor. There are numerous fishing sheds and stages.

**2.36 French Village Harbour** (44°38'N., 63°56'W.) is entered between Davy Point and Indian Point, an islet 3.7m high, about 0.7 mile NNW. The islet is connected to a peninsula of the mainland, about 0.7 mile E, by a drying shoal on which there is a larger islet. A bank, with depths of less than 3.7m, extends about 0.2 mile S of Indian Point. The harbor extends about 1 mile NE to Croucher Point, then about 0.5 mile N. French Village, a fishing settlement and summer resort, lies on the SE shore of the harbor.

John Davies Shoal (Davy Rock), with a depth of 2.7m, lies in the entrance to French Village Harbour, about 0.3 mile NW of Davy Point. Harbour Spit, with a depth of less than 3.7m, extends about 0.1 mile from the shore from a position about 0.2 mile E of Davy Point. Ambrose Rock, with a depth of 6.1m, lies about 0.6 mile NE of Davy Point.

**Anchorage.**—There is an anchorage in 20.1m, mud, about 0.4 mile NE of Davy Point. Vessels bound for the harbor pass midway between Davy Point and Davy Rock, then proceed to the anchorage, giving a wide berth to the S shore to avoid Harbour Spit.

**2.37 Head Harbour** is entered between **Croucher Island** (44°38'N., 63°58'W.) and Indian Point, about 1 mile SE. The harbor has general depths of over 14.6m, but there are shallower patches.

Croucher Island, 18.3m high and marked by a light (framework tower with a red and white banded daymark), is steep-to on its NW and SE sides. A rock, with a depth of 2.1m, lies about 0.1 mile S of the island. A spit, mainly above-water, extends about 0.3 mile NNE of the island. Wood Island lies near the center of the spit. Strawberry Island lies close E of the N end of the spit, about 0.4 mile NE of Croucher Island. A 9.8m patch lies about 0.1 mile SE of Strawberry Island.

Croucher Island Shoal, with a depth of 6.4m, lies about 0.4 mile WNW of the N end of Croucher Island. A 7.6m patch lies about 0.1 mile E of the SE extremity of the same island.

Potato Island, about 0.3 mile N of Strawberry Island, lies on a bank extending from the mainland N. The passage between the two islands is available only to vessels with local knowledge.

Clam Island lies nearly in the middle of the harbor, about 1.3 miles NE of Croucher Island. A rock, with a depth of 1.8m or less, lies about 0.1 mile N of the island.

Sand Cove Shoal, with a depth of 8.2m, lies nearly 0.5 mile E of Strawberry Island. A shoal extends W from the mainland E of Sand Cove Shoal. There is a depth of 6.1m about 0.2 mile from the shore.

Marsh Gutter Rock, with a depth of 6.4m, lies nearly 0.4 mile W of Clam Island. A shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, lies nearly 0.5 mile NE of the same island.

**Anchorage.**—Vessels may anchor NE of Strawberry Island, but the best anchorage is in 14.6m, mud, about 0.3 mile NE of Clam Island.

**Directions.**—Vessels approaching Head Harbour pass W of Ringdove Shoal Lighted Bell Buoy, then steer to pass midway between Croucher Island and Indian Point, and then midway between Strawberry Island and Sand Cove Shoal. Course is then altered to the anchorage NE of Strawberry Island, or continued NNE, passing W of Clam Island to the anchorage, giving a wide berth to the rock about 0.1 mile N of the island.

**Boutilier Point** (Boutiliers Point) (44°39'N., 63°58'W.), about 0.7 mile N of Croucher Island, is the E entrance point of a small bay leading into the Ingram River. Meiseners Point (West Head), the W entrance point, lies about 0.5 mile W of Boutilier Point.

**Ingramport** (44°41'N., 63°58'W.) (World Port Index No. 6360) lies on the W side of the bay, about 0.7 mile N of West Head. A Public wharf, 46m long, extends from the shore 0.4 mile E of Boutiliers Point. There are depths of 3 to 5.5m along the outer 20m length of the wharf.

**2.38 West Shore of St. Margarets Bay.—Owls Head** (44°31'N., 64°00'W.), a prominent headland, 34m high, at the SE end of a peninsula, lies about 0.7 mile NNE of Southwest Island.

Northwest Cove is entered between the N point of the above-mentioned peninsula and Tilley Point, about 0.7 mile NNW. Horse Island lies in the entrance to the cove. Horse Rock, with a depth of 3.7m, and a rocky patch, with a depth of 5.2m, lie about 0.1 mile WNW and 0.1 mile S, respectively, of Horse Island. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 0.5 mile ENE of Horse Island. A government wharf, 66m long and 12m wide, with a depth of 4.6m alongside, lies about 0.5 mile SW of Tilley Point, on the N shore of the cove.

**Anchorage.**—Small vessels may anchor in Northwest Cove in a depth of 11 or 12.8m, but this anchorage is very exposed.

**Measured Distance.**—Two pair of beacons marking a measured distance of 1,855.6m in a 154.5°-334.5° direction, are situated on the W shore of St. Margarets Bay, in the vicinity of Northwest Cove. The beacons are white, diamond-shaped, with a red vertical stripe. The S front beacon is on Horse Island, and the remainder on the mainland.

The coast between Tilley Point and Birch Head, 2 miles NNW, then to Fox Point, about 2 miles farther NNW, is bold and rugged.

**Mill Cove** (44°56'N., 66°54'W.), an open bay in which vessels can find shelter from W winds, lies between Birch Head and Fox Point. A government breakwater, in the S part of Mill Cove, is 160m long, with a depth of 9.1m at its head.

Midway between Fox Point and Green Point, about 1.3 miles N, there is an L-shaped breakwater-wharf which extends 64m E, then 78m NE from the shore, with depths of 3.4 to 4m along the inner face of the outer section.

Hubbards Cove is entered between **Green Point** (44°37'N., 64°03'W.) and Red Bank, about 0.8 mile ENE. Hubbards Cove Light is shown on Green Point.

Slaunwhites Ledge (Slaughenwhite Ledge), which dries 1.5m, and North Shoal, which dries 1.2m, lie in the entrance to Hubbards Cove on a shallow bank about 0.5 mile E of Green Point. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.8 mile SE of Hubbards Cove Light.

Green Point Shoal, with a depth of 5.5m, lies about 0.3 mile N of Hubbards Cove Light.

Hubbards Cove has general depths of 7.3 to 12.8m and affords good shelter. Anchorage may be taken as convenient NW of Green Point Shoal.

**Caution.**—Vessels proceeding to Hubbards Cove, should pass W of Slaughenwhite Ledge Lighted Bell Buoy to avoid fishing nets in the area NE of it. Then steer to pass between Green Point and Slaughenwhite Ledge, then NE of Green Point Shoal to the anchorage.

## St. Margarets Bay to Mars Head

**2.39 Peggys Point** (44°29'N., 63°55'W.), marked by a light, lies about 1.3 miles SE of Middle Point. The picturesque and well known Peggys Cove, a small, shallow inlet, is located about 0.3 mile NE of the point. In the cove there is T-shaped wharf, with an outer end 12m long, having a depth of 1.8m alongside.

Peggys Point Light is shown from a white octagonal tower, 15m high, on the point. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 1.1 miles SSW of Peggys Point.

Halibut Rock, which dries 0.9m, lies about 0.1 mile SW of Peggys Point. A bank, with a least depth of 13.4m, lies about 1.3 miles W of the same point.

Between Peggys Point and **Mars Head** (44°26'N., 63°43'W.), about 9 miles ESE, the coast and the islands fronting it are generally composed of bare white granite, and are broken by several inlets which recede some distance into the land. Of these inlets, Port Dover, Shag and Blind Bays with a common entrance, and Prospect Bay are available for shipping. Back Bay, with its entrance about 1 mile NNW of Mars Head, is open SW, obstructed by rocks, and available only to small craft with local knowledge.

Indian Island, 19.2m high, lies about 1.5 miles E of Peggys Point. Taylor Island, 25m high, lies about 0.5 mile farther E. Corney Rock, 6.1m high, lies about 0.1 mile SW of the W end of Taylor Island.

Dover Castle, about 0.3 mile SE of the E end of Taylor Island, is a remarkably bare, rocky islet, 14m high.

**2.40 Approach to Port Dover, Blind Bay, and Shag Bay.**—The approach to these bays lies between Dover Castle and **Shag Head** (44°29'N., 63°49'W.), about 1.7 miles E.

Black Rock, 0.6m high, lies about 0.3 mile ESE of Dover Castle, on a shoal with depths of less than 11m extending SE from the islet. A rocky patch, with a depth of 3.4m, lies about 230m SSE of Black Rock. A lighted whistle buoy is moored about 1.4 miles SSW of Dover Castle.

Shag Bay Breakers, a rocky ridge, with a least depth of 1.2m, lies with its N extremity about 1.1 miles ESE of Dover Castle. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.3 mile SW of the S extremity of the ridge, and a black spar buoy is moored at the N end of the ridge.

Green Shoal, with a depth of 1.8m, and marked N by a black spar buoy, lies about 0.3 mile E of the N end of Shag Bay Breakers. A rock, with a depth of 10.4m, lies about 0.2 mile NE of Green Shoal.

White Island, the S side of which is steep-to, lies about 0.8 mile NE of Dover Castle. Islets and rocks extend about 0.3 mile NE of the island, and there are a number of islands and rocks between it and the mainland NW.

## Port Dover

**2.41 Port Dover** (44°29'N., 63°52'W.), entered between Dover Castle and White Island, is protected from the S by several islands, the largest of which is Taylor Island.

Fleming Island, 11.6m high, lies about 0.2 mile NE of the E extremity of Taylor Island. Long Island lies about 0.5 mile N of Fleming Island. Callahan Island lies close off the SW side of Long Island. Dover Light is shown from the SE end of the island.

Cabbage Garden Shoals lie about 320m NE of Fleming Island. The NW shoal dries and the SE shoal, with a depth of 2.4m, is called Sand Shoal. Fleming Ledge, 0.6m high, lies about 0.2 mile NE of the N end of Fleming Island. The above dangers in the entrance to Port Dover are buoyed.

**Depths—Limitations.**—There is an L-shaped pier at West Dover, 43m long with an outer face 21m long. There is a least depth of 4.9m along the outside face and 3.4m on the inside face.

**Anchorage.**—There is anchorage for small vessels in 16.5 to 18.3m, mud, between Callahan and Fleming Islands.

**Directions.**—Vessels bound for Port Dover should pass SE of the can buoy marking the 3.4m shoal SSE of Black Rock, then when clear of the 4.9m patch about 230m N of Black Rock, alter course NW to pass between Fleming Island on the S, and the spar buoys marking Cabbage Garden Shoals and Fleming Ledge on the N. When N of Fleming Island, alter course for the anchorage.

## Blind Bay and Shag Bay

**2.42 Blind Bay** is entered between **Black Point** (44°30'N., 63°50'W.) and Leary Point, about 0.7 mile SW. The bay, although encumbered with numerous islands and rocks, affords good shelter.

Round Rock, with a depth of 1.2m and steep-to on all sides, and Middle Ground, awash at its N end, lie about 320m ENE, and 0.4 mile NNE, respectively, of Leary Point. The above dangers are marked by buoys.



Black Point Ledge, 0.9m high, lies about 0.3 mile S of Black Point. Frying Pan Rock, which dries 1.5m and is marked by a buoy, lies about 0.1 mile SE of Black Point Ledge.

Myra Island (Christian Island), 12m high, lies about 0.5 mile NNW of Black Point. A ledge, above-water, lies about 0.1 mile N of the island.

**Depths—Limitations.**—There is an L-shaped pier at East Dover village near the head of Leary Cove, with an outer face 12m long and an alongside depth of 3m. A light (red framework tower, 3m high) stands on the pier head.

**Anchorage.**—There is good anchorage in 11 to 12.8m, mud, about 0.2 mile NNE of Myra Island.

**2.43** Shag Bay is entered between **Shag Head** (44°29'N., 63°49'W.) and Black Point, nearly 1 mile NNW, and affords good shelter.

The channel at the entrance to the bay is divided into two by Outer Gull, an islet 13m high, located 0.25 mile NW of Shag Head, and Inner Gull, an islet 17m high, which lies about 0.3 mile NE of Outer Gull. Gull Shoal, with a depth of 1.8m and marked by a buoy, lies midway between the islets.

Cochran Island lies near the head of the bay, with its S extremity about 2.5 miles NNE of Shag Head. Cannon Rock, 2.4m high, lies about 275m SE of the S extremity of the island. A 2.4m rocky patch lies midway between them.

There is a public pier, 30m long, on the mainland E of Cochran Island and about 0.3 mile N of Shag Bay village.

**Anchorage.**—There is anchorage in 14.6 to 16.5m, mud, about 0.2 mile SSW of Cochran Island.

**Directions.**—Approaching from the E, keep Black Point bearing 341°, just open W of Shag Head which leads between the dangers extending W from Betty Island on the E, and Kitiwiti and Green Shoals on the W. Caution must be used to avoid the 10.4m rock lying midway between Green Shoal and Shag Head.

After clearing the dangers, vessels bound for Shag Bay steer to pass between Shag Head and Outer Gull, and through the E entrance channel passing E of Inner Gull and up the bay to the anchorage.

Approaching from the W, keep the W extremities of Outer and Inner Gull in line bearing about 037°, until past Shag Bay Breakers. Then vessels bound for Shag Bay alter course to pass through the W channel between Gull Islets and Frying Pan Rock, giving a wide berth to the bank extending about 0.1 mile NW of Outer Gull.

## Prospect Bay Approach

**2.44 Betty Island** (44°27'N., 63°46'W.), 28m high and mainly wooded, lies off the entrance to Prospect Bay. Betty Island Light is shown from a white tower, 12m high, on Brig Point, the S extremity of the island.

Devereux Shoal, with a least depth of 5.2m, and Southwest Shoal, with a depth of 3m, lie about 0.2 mile and 0.3 mile SW, respectively, of Brig Point. A buoy marks the S side of Devereux Shoal.

Rocky patches, with depths of 9.8m and 5.5m, which break in bad weather, lie about 0.7 mile SSE and 0.5 mile S, respectively, of Brig Point. Southeast Shoal, with a depth of 4.6m, and which breaks, lies about 0.7 mile E of the same point.



**Betty Island Light**

A bank on which are numerous shoals and rocks, above and below-water, extends about 1 mile WNW from the W side of Betty Island. Hopson Island, 25.3m high, lies near the outer edge of this bank. A rock, which dries 0.3m, and a 5.5m patch lie about 0.2 mile SW and 0.2 mile W, respectively, of the S extremity of Hopson Island.

Norris Bald Rock, 7.3m high, lies about 0.5 mile NW of Hopson Island and midway between them is White Horse Rock, with a depth of 2.7m. A rocky patch, with a depth of 7.9m, lies about 0.2 mile ENE of Norris Bald Rock.

Kitiwiti Shoal, with a depth of 9.1m, on which the sea breaks in bad weather, lies about 0.8 mile W of Norris Bald Rock.

**Saul Point** (44°28'N., 63°47'W.), the E extremity of Saul Island, lies about 0.8 mile NE of Norris Bald Rock. Saul Island Light is shown from a mast on a rock close to Saul Point.

Prospect Bay is entered between **Redmond Island** (44°28'N., 63°47'W.), close NE of Saul Point, and Hearn Island, 32.6m high, about 0.4 mile E. The bay affords shelter for small vessels. The times of HW and LW in the bay are affected by the direction of the wind.

A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.3 mile ESE of Saul Point.

A rock, which dries 1.8m, lies about 135m SE of the S extremity of Redmond Island, and there are depths of 9.8 to 10.7m in the entrance between Hearn and Redmond Islands.

There is an L shaped public pier at Prospect, outer face 16m long and depth alongside 2.7m. It is approached Between Saul Island Light and a rock close N. A light stands on the pier head.

**Anchorage.**—There is anchorage in 12.8 to 16.5m, N of Hearn Island.

For vessels approaching from the E and having local knowledge there is a buoyed channel between Betty Island and Shannon Island, about 0.4 mile NE.

## Pennant Bay

**2.45** Pennant Bay is entered between **Mars Head** (44°26'N., 63°43'W.), the SE extremity of Mosher Island, 21.3m high, and Pennant Point, about 3 miles E. The bay, although occupied by numerous islets and shoals, affords shelter to vessels with local knowledge. Hospital Hill, 76.2m high, about 3 miles NNW of Pennant Point, is the highest hill on the bold N shore of the bay.

A lighted buoy is moored about 2 miles SSW of Pennant Point.

Grampus, with a depth of 3.4m, lies near the S end of foul ground extending about 0.5 mile SSW of Mars Head. A lighted bell buoy is moored about 0.3 mile S of Grampus.

Dogfish Ground, with a least depth of 12.8m, lies about 1.5 miles SE of Mars Head.

Woody Island lies about 0.8 mile NNE of Mars Head. Broad Rock, which dries 1.5m, lies about 0.3 mile SSE of Woody Island. Flatroof Shoal, with a depth of 3.7m and marked by a buoy, lies about 0.6 mile ESE of Broad Rock.

The Puffer, a rock nearly 1.3 miles ENE of Mars Head, with a depth of 1.8m or less, always breaks. It is marked SE by a buoy. A shoal, with a depth of 2.4m, lies about 0.4 mile NE of The Puffer and is marked NE by a buoy.

**Pennant Island** (44°27'N., 63°40'W.), 27m high, lies about 1 mile NNW of Pennant Point. Black Rock and Bald Rock, each 0.9m high, lie about 0.1 mile SW and SE, respectively, from the S end of the island. Seven Islands and Mackerel Island lie on the foul ground extending about 1 mile WNW from Pennant Island.

Broad Shoal, on which there are several rocks awash, extends about 0.2 mile SW and 0.2 mile W of Pennant Point.

Terence Bay, the NW arm of Pennant Bay, is entered NE of **Tennant Point** (44°28'N., 63°42'W.), located about 1.5 miles NNE of Mars Head. Terence Bay Light is shown from Tennant Point.

Church Point lies about 0.5 mile NW of Tennant Point. At Terence Bay Village, W of Church Point, there is a T-shaped Public wharf extending 58m to an outer end, 38m long with a least depth of 7.3m along the outerface.

Terence Rock, 6.1m high and steep-to on its W side, lies in the entrance to the bay, about 0.5 mile ESE of Tennant Point; a lighted buoy is moored about 0.2 mile E of the rock. Black Shoal, which dries 1.5m, and a rocky patch, with a depth of

4.9m at its outer end, lie about 0.2 mile SE and 0.2 mile E, respectively, of Tennant Point.

**Anchorage.**—There is anchorage for small vessels in 13.7m, about 0.2 mile NNE of the government wharf.

**Directions.**—Vessels proceeding to Terence Bay should steer for a position about 2 miles SSW of Pennant Point, then Pennant Island, and bring the NE side of Terence Rock in line with Church Point, bearing 310°. Then steer on this range until within about 0.3 mile of Terence Rock, when course is altered to pass about 0.1 mile NE of Terence Rock, and continue to steer NNW until the SW extremity of Seven Islands is in line with the SW edge of Pennant Island, astern, bearing 125°, which leads clear of all dangers to the anchorage.

Vessels approaching from the W should pass 0.5 mile S of Grampus Lighted Bell Buoy, and then steer for the lighted buoy E of Terence Rock, but this leads close NW of a shoal with a depth of 8.8m, about 1 mile E of Mars Head. When Church Point comes in line with the NE side of Terence Rock, the vessel should follow the previously described track.

**2.46 Pennant Harbour** (44°28'N., 63°38'W.), in the NE part of Pennant Bay, lies NE of Saddle Island and Martin Island. The harbor is entered E of Thrumcap Island, 9.1m high, which lies about 0.2 mile E of Martin Island.

Middle Ground, with a depth of 4m and marked E and W by spar buoys, lies in the approach to the harbor, about 0.5 mile E of the NE extremity of Pennant Island.

A rocky patch, with a depth of 3.7m and marked N and S by spar buoys, lies in the middle of the harbor, about 0.3 mile NE of Thrumcap Island.

There is anchorage for small vessels in 11 to 12.8m, mud, about 0.2 mile N of Thrumcap Island.

**Directions.**—A vessel proceeding to Pennant Harbour should steer for a position about 2 miles SSW of Pennant Point, and then bring the W shoulder of Pennant Island into line with Hospital Hill, bearing about 351°. When clear of Broad Shoal, steer to pass 0.1 mile E of Bald Rock and then for Thrumcap Island, passing E of Middle Ground. Vessels should then pass E and N of **Thrumcap Island** (44°28'N., 63°39'W.) and steer about midway between that island and the 3.7m rocky patch, and as required for anchorage.

**Caution.**—Two submarine cables extend SE from Pennant Harbour extending beyond the outer limit of the traffic regulating system.